THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS | Copyright 1921 by The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1921 | Fourteen Pages | VOL. XIII, NO. 272

ACTION ON DEBT FUNDING DECLARED AN URGENT NEED

Secretary of the Treasury Seeks Favorable Vote on Measure Authorizing Unrestricted Power in Dealing With Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Unlimited authority to carry on negotiations with nations for the liquidation of the foreign debts owing to the United States, estimated at more than $11,000,000,000, was demanded of the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday by A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in urging prompt passage of the government's foreign loan-funding bill. Testimony by Secretary Mellon served to pave the way for a report on the bill, probably by the middle of next week, when an effort will be made to hasten its passage in the House so as to insure action in the Senate before the Conference on limitation of armaments assembles in Washington.

Secretary Mellon stressed the fact that it would be "utterly impossible" for the Treasury Department to make any schedule of payment of the loans or of the interest on the loans which the allied and associated powers procured from the United States for the successful prosecution of the war, because of the fiscal conditions in each debtor nation.

The Ways and Means Committee was also informed that the Administration has received overtures to release the lien on loans to Austria, which were made in connection with relief work. Liens on Austrian property are now held by the American Government to secure these loans, and the release of the securities has been urged so to assist in the rehabilitation of Austria.

Secretary Mellon made it clear that German securities would not be acceptable in lieu of the obligations of other nations.

Objections Voiced

While the committee considered the measure, Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, in a speech in the Senate on the tax revision bill, urged that the United States should collect the interest on the amounts loaned to Great Britain and France, at least, so as to reduce the total revenue to be raised by the American people through taxation.

The desire of the Administration to hasten the passage of the foreign loan-funding bill was emphasized by Mr. Mellon's rejection of a proposal of James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, to allow the measure to go over until after the Conference on the limitation of armaments. Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the committee, agreed with the Secretary that no time should be lost in securing final enactment of the legislation, which already has been reported to the Senate.

To bring this about, Mr. Fordney announced after the meeting that no further sessions would be held until Mr. Mellon's testimony had been printed. This will not be before Monday or Tuesday, and it is doubtful if any other witnesses will be called even then.

"I think we will report the bill shortly after we meet the next time," said Mr. Fordney.

There will be considerable opposition, nevertheless, from Republicans as well as Democrats in the House, in view of the sweeping blanket powers which Secretary Mellon demands.

Mr. Fordney was previously one of the leading opponents of the recommendations of President Wilson for more concessions to the debtor nations. Now he is in favor of giving the Secretary of the Treasury all the powers he wishes to carry on the necessary negotiations. "I am not afraid Mr. Mellon will abuse them," he said.

Limit to Be Urged

The attitude of Mr. Fordney, however, is in marked contrast with that of some other members of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Frear's close questioning of the witness indicated that he plans to offer amendments to the bill for the purpose of limiting the Secretary's authority. In other ways he would change the bill, and has announced his intention, if necessary, to carry the fight to the floor of the House.

Mr. Frear would limit the period over which the debts may be extended; provide a minimum below which the interest rate could not go, and require that payments of interest be resumed at a specified date by the principal debtor nations, if not by all of them. He would also make it mandatory that the negotiations be concluded within less time than the five-year period fixed in an amendment to the bill made by the Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. Fordney, however, does not contemplate any serious fight on the measure when it reaches the House, believing it will be passed in much the same form as recommended in the Senate bill.

In testifying before the committee, Secretary Mellon declared that the loans should be refunded at an early date to straighten out the Treasury, as well as to give them a fixed and stable status.

"There is no authority to accept bonds or other currency than our own in payment of the debts," he said. "To a certain extent, in arranging for payment of indebtedness, we have to consider the indebtedness of one allied nation to another. In other words, we have to work with the other creditor nations on a plan of settlement."

Mr. Mellon explained in this way the inability of making a definite schedule of payment at this time.

Replying to questions, he said that the "big nations," including France and Italy, were better able to pay than the smaller ones.

"Do you expect to collect from Russia?" Henry W. Watson (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, asked.

"It seems hopeless," replied Mr. Mellon.

FRANCO-GERMAN ACCORD SIGNED

Agreement Secures for France During the Next Four Years Goods for the Devastated Regions—Britain Lodges Protest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday) — The Loucheur-Rathenau accord, finally approved by Germany, was signed today at Wiesbaden. At the commission of reparations, it is understood that the British delegate puts forward certain objections. The general opinion in official circles appears to be that these objections are formal and do not constitute definite opposition. Certainly the accord, which secures for France during the next four years 7,000,000,000 gold marks worth of goods for the devastated regions, gives France virtual priority since experience has shown that German payments in cash must be very limited.

The efforts of Germany to secure foreign currency bring down the value of the mark and mean the imminent bankruptcy of Germany. Thus it is widely accepted that the payments in cash will soon cease. France, taking time by the forelock, has made an alternative bargain for herself. When payments under the Treaty to the commission of reparations on account of the Allies generally cease, France will not be particularly affected provided Germany fulfills this separate arrangement. Obviously she will more readily accept the thesis of inability to pay in cash and is not likely to take coercive action in case of default toward the reparations commission.

Such is the British case, but on the other hand, as England really looks for little more in the way of indemnity and is rather concerned with the pacification of Europe and the restoration of possible trading conditions, she is disposed not to press the objections too far, though clearly recognizing that the accord will eventually supplant and not supplement the London agreement. Germany is satisfied because she deals directly with her principal debtor, who accepts goods instead of cash, and in some sense buys off France, who alone has the real means of coercion.

The reply of France to these objections should be given. It is that the accord does not break the Treaty in substituting a separate form of collective bargains but merely relates to a portion of the debt due to France without touching in any sense the portion of the debt due to other Allies. The arrangement simply provides for the employment of France's part. France, in case Germany does not execute her engagements to the Allies generally, will continue to give every assistance in compelling Germany to pay under the Treaty. As for the possibility of German bankruptcy, France will keep strict count of what she has received and presumably be prepared to divide the amount fairly between the Allies.

The contention of England that she is thus excluded from the market of the ruined regions is not taken seriously. England cannot treat the ruined regions as a market for her trade, and in any case the German material imported into northern France is to pay custom duties on the same basis as British goods, while the inhabitants are not obliged to take German products in preference to British. It is believed that the objections are thus met, and that there will be no persistance in the opposition which has rather a diplomatic character, enabling England to make bargains on other points. Today's meeting at Wiesbaden is regarded as little more than a formality, following the German ratification, and the execution of the accord is considered certain.

REFORMS DEMANDED BY SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The Social-Democrat Party in the Prussian Diet demands that the following items be included in the Coalition Government's program: (1) Measures for the safeguarding of the republic; (2) that the people's democratic rights of self-government in the State and the community be safeguarded; (3) reorganization of the police force; (4) creation of disciplinary laws in conformity with the laws of the State; (5) fundamental reform of the judicature.

In addition the Democrat Party and the Center Party intend to bring up the question of crown settlements and their final regulation.

GREEK CABINET'S POSITION UNEASY

Indications Are Not Lacking That Critical Situation May Arise Shortly Which Will Cause Government to Resign

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Indications are not lacking which point to the development of a critical political situation in Greece, which may in the near future result in the present government being compelled to resign. During its long sustained efforts to break the Turkish military power in Asia Minor the Greek Army has had the whole-hearted support of the Greek people regardless of party color. Even during the period immediately following the serious repulse before Eski-Shehr early in the year Veniselists and Constantinists refused to allow divergent political views to interfere with national aims.

Now that the Hellenic forces have admittedly failed in their object and retreated to positions on the line running north and south between the River Sakaria and the town of Eski-Shehr, where it is their intention to winter, the former supporters of the Veniselist régime are now making their voices heard in no uncertain manner. The first effort of this recrudescence of political rivalry is to be seen in the forthcoming visit of the Greek Prime Minister, Demetrois Gounaris, to the capitals of Italy, France and England.

Advance Criticized

The avowed object of Mr. Gounaris' visit to London is to place before Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon the views of the Greek Government on the situation in Asia Minor. There seems little doubt that included in these views will be an indication of the willingness for a conference to be called for the purpose of a settlement being reached between the contending parties.

Despite the present Greek Government's repeated assertions that the advance of its army into Asia Minor did not signify a desire for further territorial acquisitions, it is now openly affirmed that a Greek administration is to be set up in the conquered territory. Opponents of the Gounaris Ministry are now stating that the advance of the army beyond the River Sakaria was a grave mistake, particularly in view of the obvious lack of financial support. The opposition press is quoting Mr. Veniselos as having been strongly opposed to the continued warfare in Asia Minor, and that without an alliance of great powers it should have been contented with saving whatever it could.

King Constantine Free

Mr. Gounaris, in a vigorous reply, denies that the alliance with the great powers has ever been broken and accuses Mr. Veniselos of intimating that a continuance of the alliance depended upon his retention of office. Mr. Gounaris frankly admits that none of the powers have furnished either munitions or supplies and have withheld from Greece permission to issue paper money.

Under Mr. Veniselos he contends, that the assent of the powers would have been necessary for the King to have visited his army in Asia Minor, but under the present government King Constantine is free to go wherever he chose. Although Mr. Veniselos made no reply—and there remains considerable doubt if he will again take up the political cudgels on his own or on his country's behalf—he has the hearty support of Mr. Stratos, who is also a keen opponent of the present government.

Chamber to Be Convoked

Despite the fact that Mr. Gounaris had not intended to convoke the Greek Chamber until November, it is now stated that he will seek a vote of confidence early next week. It is also expected that the Greek Prime Minister will make a detailed report to the Chamber of the operations in Asia Minor, justifying the advance on Angora and the final retreat to the lines in front of Eski-Shehr. If, as anticipated, other political leaders apart from Mr. Stratos withdraw their support from the government, the present ministry will need its utmost effort and keenest political devices in order to avoid defeat.

Meanwhile the Turks are determined not to leave the Greeks in indisputed possession of their present lines, and according to the latest reports strong Kemalist forces of both cavalry and infantry have opened up an offensive on a large scale in the vicinity of Eski-Shehr.

According to Greek reports the attack was defeated and the Turks were pursued by Greek flying columns. From these accounts it would seem that the holding of the territory in Anatolia, which the Greeks propose dividing into 35 districts, means maintaining a large army of occupation. That the Turks will make continuous efforts to turn out the Greeks goes without saying, and it remains to be seen whether the present or new government will find a way out of the situation that seems to lack the necessary popular support.

NEWS SUMMARY

An important recent development in Mexican affairs is the fact that the judicial branch of the government has assumed new powers and that this right has not been challenged by the President and the Legislature. A recent Supreme Court decision which limits the powers of both executive and legislative branches has been allowed to stand. This fact is declared to mark a new era of political liberty in the Republic, because it is the beginning of the rule of law as opposed to the old arbitrary rule of executive power. p. 5

Republican leaders believe they have found a way out of the deadlock over the Administration's revenue measure, by making concessions to the farm bloc which they believe will secure it a majority. Under the plan all transportation taxes would be abolished, the excess profits tax would be continued through the year and a readjustment of surtaxes would be made. The so-called nuisance taxes would also probably be abolished. p. 1

Before the Ways and Means Committee of the House yesterday, Secretary Mellon of the Treasury urged the early passage of the bill giving his department unlimited authority in refunding foreign loans. He insisted that the refunding of the loans is advisable, if not necessary, as an economic measure, and that the United States would gain by the process ultimately. There is apparent, however, an inclination on the part of some members of Congress to limit or define the Treasury's authority. p. 1

The commission which was sent to study labor and economic conditions in the Panama Canal Zone has recommended the adoption of the open shop plan in dealing with labor in the zone, and the employment, wherever possible, of native labor. Samuel Gompers, in a statement issued yesterday, enters protest against the adoption of the commission's plan. p. 5

Historic results of over-armament will be brought to the attention of the delegates at the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament. Data has been collected to show that time and again, at great crises of world history, statesmen and writers have urged the necessity of limiting armament both from the standpoint of expenditure and because of the fact that such a course could do much to lessen war. p. 1

Too much stress cannot be laid apparently on the importance of open sessions at the Washington Conference. Without them, Sir Geoffrey Butler, former director of the British Bureau of Information at Washington, believes the Conference will not come into practical existence. As to Japan, a country that will stand out prominently in the discussion of Far Eastern affairs, he maintains that encouragement ought to be given to the liberal elements in her government. p. 1

Great Britain has approved of Italian mediation in the Burgenland dispute and the Marquess della Torretta has left for Venice, where he will meet the representatives of Austria and Hungary. Meanwhile Vienna has refused to sign the protocol drawn up by the allied generals. p. 2

Germany has signed the Loucheur-Rathenau accord. By this agreement France is to receive 7,000,000,000 gold marks' worth of goods in the next four years for use in the devastated districts. Certain objections are made by the British delegate on the commission of reparations, but in official circles in Paris these are regarded as merely formal and not as definite opposition. p. 1

Demetrios Gounaris' projected visit to London is regarded as an indication of an acute political situation in Greece. It is understood he will express his willingness for a conference looking toward a settlement in Anatolia, after he has explained affairs on the fighting front. The Greek case, it is believed, is not helped by the announcement that a Hellenic administration is to be set up in the conquered districts, since it was repeatedly stated in Athens that the advance into Asia Minor had no idea of territorial aggrandizement behind it. p. 1

Every effort is being made to help the unemployed in Great Britain. Mr. Lloyd George has returned to London and conferred with the leaders of Labor. Labor believes in an international trade policy and national projects such as the development of roads, waterways and canals, afforestation, the reclamation of land and the improvement of harbors and it is understood schemes of this character were presented to the Premier. Some relief is expected from the fact that municipal councils have been empowered to use for utility works a portion of the money raised by savings certificates. p. 2

Opening his political campaign at Brandon, Manitoba, T. A. Crerar, leader of the Agrarian Party, expressed his firm opposition to a protective tariff for Canada. He declared that the wealth of the Dominion can best be increased by the development of its natural resources. His speech was strongly critical of the statements made by Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, at Portage-la-Prairie a week ago. p. 2

COMPROMISE MADE TO AID TAX PASSAGE

Republican Leaders Find Way Out of Dilemma by Concessions to Farm Bloc—Transport Impositions To Be Abolished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Developments of the past 24 hours will, in all probability, make it possible for the Republican leaders in Congress to reach an agreement on a program of tax revision which will secure the support of the majority in the Senate and facilitate the passage of the legislation which threatened to hold up other important measures pending for action on the calendar. Division on the revenue question had reached the point where it threatened the solidarity of Republican control and caused embarrassment to the executive branch of the government.

An agreement was rendered possible by the decision of the Republican leaders in the Senate to make important concessions to the Republican members of the farm bloc, which has dominated legislation in the special session of Congress. It is indicated that the revenue bill will be amended to conform with the fiscal views of the powerful group of western senators and representatives who are working, in all legislation, in the interests of agriculture.

There is every indication that the Smoot manufacturers' sales tax plan will not be considered during the present "temporary" revision of the country's tax schedules.

Democratic Help Possible

Another prominent factor in the situation is that the compromises with regard to the measures which are being considered are of such a nature that they will probably result in Democratic cooperation in the effort to speed the bill to passage.

In brief, it is proposed to accept the measure in substance as it passed the House on August 20, making certain amendments to principal features that will insure the support of the Republican members of the agricultural bloc.

The compromise agreement is the outgrowth of a conference between Republican members of the agricultural bloc and Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican leader of the Senate, which took place on Wednesday night at the home of Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, and numerous counter-conferences held yesterday. These included a visit to the White House by Senator Lodge.

In substance it is now agreed:

First, that there shall be repealed all of the transportation taxes. This is a concession to the farm bloc, which demanded that the provision of the bill providing for the retention of one-half of these taxes for the next fiscal year be eliminated.

Second, that the repeal of the excess profits taxes shall be as provided in the measure, effective on January 1, 1922. Strong efforts had been made to have these repealed retroactively to January 1 of the present year, but there was much opposition.

Stock Tax Restored

Third, that there be restored the tax on capital stock of corporations at the rate of $1 per $1000 of capitalization, which had been eliminated in the measure as it now stands.

Fourth, that there shall be a readjustment of the surtax rates on incomes, with a maximum rate of 50 per cent on incomes of $200,000 and in excess thereof, with the normal 8 per cent income tax rate applying additionally. In the measure as it is now before Congress, the maximum rate for surtax on incomes is 32 per cent for all incomes in excess of $66,000.

There is also being considered in this connection a revision of the surtax rates applying to incomes between $6000, where the surtaxes begin to apply, to $50,000. This revision is contemplated as a reduction of an average of 1 or 2 per cent on the rates originally recommended in the House bill. The Senate Finance Committee revised this schedule, and while it reduced the proposed surtaxes on incomes between $6000 and $20,000, it proposed an increase in the group between $20,000 and $40,000. Now it is proposed to afford the group between $6000 and $50,000 some substantial tax relief since the bulk of income tax surtax returns are from this class.

As yet a definite agreement on the subject of the corporation income tax has not been reached. This tax formerly stood at 10 per cent. The House bill, in view of the contemplated repeal of the excess profits tax, fixed it at 12½ per cent. The Senate Finance Committee proposed to make it 15 per cent. The latter proposal and an alternative sliding scale scheme are now under consideration. This sliding scale arrangement provided for a 10 per cent corporation tax for all concerns capitalized at less than $50,000 with the 15 per cent rate applying to those ranging from $50,000 upward.

Liquor Tax Increased

Another tax agreed upon is one of $4 a gallon on distilled liquor withdrawn from bonded warehouses. The present rate on this class of commodity is $2.20 a gallon on all withdrawals. Senator Calder of New York proposed a tax rate of $6.60 per gallon on all liquor withdrawn, and the first compromise agreement reached on the subject was to fix the rate at $4.40 per gallon, or just double the present tax. Later it was agreed that a tax of $4 per gallon would be more easily administered and raise the necessary revenue.

Another tax increase which is being seriously considered is the inheritance tax. At the present time this is at the rate of 25 per cent on all fortunes in excess of $10,000,000. It is proposed to make the maximum inheritance tax 40 per cent on all fortunes in excess of $10,000,000. This point is still in controversy.

As virtually agreed upon, the revision of the corporation and income taxes and the added liquor tax would bring in added revenue to the extent of about $250,000,000 over the amount it was contemplated that the original House measure would provide. The repeal of the transportation taxes outright will cause a loss of about $130,000,000. This leaves a balance of about $120,000,000, and to bring the amount of money the new measure will raise down to the sum originally agreed upon as the amount of the nation's tax burden for the next year, it is proposed to repeal at least three-quarters, if not all of the so-called nuisance taxes.

EFFORTS TO BALANCE BUDGET IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Paul Doumer, Minister of Finance, is in serious disaccord with the Finance Commission. There is a deficit in next year's budget as drawn up of at least 2,500,000,000 francs, not counting special expenses. Mr. Doumer is opposed to the creation of new taxes, but would double the sales tax, the results of which have hitherto been disappointing. The commission is dissatisfied, demanding more energetic measures which will obliterate the deficit. It demands that the expenditure shall be reduced to the receipts.

A resolution was passed declaring that the deficit constituted a peril calling for economy of a drastic kind and condemning recourse to new taxes or new loans before other restrictions had been effected. This means that the whole budget must be revised and the position of Mr. Doumer, already difficult, becomes more delicate. It is evident that one of the first questions, and probably the supreme question, before the Chamber which meets on October 18 will be the financial problem. The peace budgets are higher than the war budgets and the commission is determined that they shall now be reduced.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $5.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.10.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR OCTOBER 7, 1921

Business and Finance.....Page 10
- Business Needs to Reduce Waste
- Canada Borrows in United States
- British Hide and Leather Market
- Governor Harding on Rediscounts
- Demand for Wool Puzzles British

Editorials.....Page 14
- Coming In by the Side Door
- Labor Unrest in France
- Enlarging the Conference
- Persia
- Education in Egypt
- Editorial Notes

Education.....Page 12
- Adult Interest in Learning
- Atmosphere in Teaching
- The Working Tools of Geometry
- Universities of Greece
- Compulsory School Age in Australia
- Education Notes

General News—
- Action on Debt Funding Declared an Urgent Need 1
- Publicity Called First Essential at Washington 1
- Franco-German Accord Signed..... 1
- Greek Cabinet's Position Uneasy..... 1
- Compromise Made to Aid Tax Passage 1
- Canadian Farmers Outline Program.. 2
- American Bankers Elect Officers..... 2
- Italy to Tackle Burgenland Issue..... 2
- Non-Par Stock Laws Are Urged..... 4
- Mr. Hylan Tells His Traction Plan... 4
- New Jersey Labor to Divide Its Vote.. 4
- Mexican Courts Assume New Power.. 5
- Free Canal Tolls Policy Opposed..... 5
- Need Is for Stable Currency..... 5
- Change in Spanish Newspaper Field.. 6
- French Attitude Toward Irak Ruler.. 6
- Men and Measures at the Conference. 6
- Effect of War on Landed Property... 7
- Women's Work at the London Polls.. 7
- Masonry in the British Dominions.... 7
- Canada's Aim Is True Democracy....11

Illustrations—
- McAndy of Pillsbury Center..... 3
- Ireland's Eye 3
- Siberian Scenery 4
- "O'Neil's Point, Grand Canyon.....13

Labor—
- Premier Consults Labor Leaders..... 2
- Stable Basis for Industry Sought..... 2
- Economies Sought in Panama Zone.. 5
- British Labor Has Changed Attitude. 7

Special Articles—
- The Odd Man..... 3
- Coming Molière Fête in Paris..... 3
- Pleasure Sailing in Dublin Bay..... 3
- The Indian Marine..... 3
- Siberia Through the Ages..... 4

Sporting.....Page 8
- Highlanders Win Second Straight
- British Women Are Defeated
- Former Champion Wins Second Game
- Hampshire Has a Good Season

The Home Forum.....Page 13
- Regeneration
- Thackeray the Best of Audiences

PUBLICITY CALLED FIRST ESSENTIAL AT WASHINGTON

Without Open Sessions Washington Conference, It Is Firmly Believed, Will Hardly Come Into Practical Existence at All

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—"It is not a question as to whether 'open sessions' and liberal publicity are desirable in connection with the Washington disarmament Conference, for without them I do not believe the Conference will come into practical existence at all," was how Sir Geoffrey G. Butler, who was well known in Washington as director of the British Bureau of Information during the war, replied to a question by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as to the advisability of conducting the coming Conference in open session.

"To hundreds of thousands of people the question of disarmament," he continued, "is bound up with the question of a general reduction in taxation. This may not be the only or highest aspect in which to regard it, but thus it makes a practical and concrete appeal. I do not think there is any exaggeration in saying that the Conference will not be successful unless it makes an appeal to this feeling and keeps this feeling in touch with every step it takes."

Importance of the Press

While one can wait to hear the names of the plenipotentiaries attending the Conference, Sir Geoffrey considers at this distance from the scene one felt at sea on account of being unaware of who are going to represent the great newspapers of the world at Washington "and, as an outside observer who wished to judge how the Conference was going I would give more for one day among my old friends of the Washington Press Club and their European colleagues than for a week in the lobbies and corridors or perhaps even the conference chamber itself."

In answer to questions propounded by The Chirstian Science Monitor's representative on naval armament and its limitation, Sir Geoffrey is of the opinion that these are questions which the laymen had best keep off, or they may get confused about tonnage, capital ships, bases and so forth.

As to the settlement of the Far Eastern question in its varied forms, Sir Geoffrey stated: "All your other questions merge into the one question—what are we to make of Japan? One reads textbooks and one learns that Japan is a country with a sham democratic constitution, with feudal influences at work, with a Hohenzollern type of monarch and officials, who in the manner of Bismarck are adept at drawing away the attention of the folks at home by military escapades abroad.

"Now if this is a true picture there seem to me two courses to adopt. The first is to build against Japan and thus to force on her a war or bankruptcy, either of which policies might unsent the junkers in Tokyo. This presupposes a British-American alliance for this purpose at least till the United States battle cruisers are ready. The idea is not thinkable in the present state of public opinion, but apart from this wars of prevention are the most wicked and most foolish of all wars.

"The alternative is to play up to the liberal forces in Japan, to welcome from Japan such steps as the Yap accommodation, her really generous recent behavior over Shantung, and the world journey of the Crown Prince—an event supremely distasteful to the feudal clans.

"A great deal of trouble would be saved in the world if people would realize that things cannot at the same time both be and not be. One cannot nag, and at the same time be a friend: one must either fight Japan or come to an agreement with Japan. To do the first is possible but difficult; one cannot do the other and luxuriate in every accusation which China or some other interested party spreads abroad."

A Solution Possible

Sir Geoffrey did not mean by this statement that China has no rights on her side, for he continued: "China has suffered much; its interests must not be neglected at the Conference. They are difficult to reconcile with those of Japan, but where there is a will there is a way.

"Can anyone doubt that a way may be found by men of good will without having recourse to the ideally perfect but actually fantastic policy of the complete exclusion of Japanese influence from present day China? This appears to me as unlikely as the abandonment by the British Empire of Weihaiwei or Hong Kong, or, let us say, that of the Philippine Islands and Guam by the United States. In finding a way out the experts must help us; it is our duty to let the experts know that public opinion insists that a way must be found."

Historic Examples Reviewed

Delegates to Be Shown Past Results of Over Armament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —In the preparation of material for the use of the delegates to the Con-

ference on limitation of armament, a review is being made of the various attempts to bring the nations of Europe to a realisation of the folly and danger of maintaining vast armaments that have been made within the last century. Time and again predictions were made of the disaster that would overtake the world if something were not done to keep down armies and navies, predictions which have been more than fulfilled in the recent world war.

Usually these efforts were put forth after the warning of wasting wars, just as the present call to a conference is a sequence of the devastating war just ended. After the Congress of Vienna, in 1816, when Europe was in a deplorable state, the Prince Regent of England took up the subject of disarmament and Alexander I of Russia proposed that a "natural status of peace be fixed in a future congress." Austria was willing to give the plan favorable consideration because of the wretched state of her finances and at this time Prince Metternich announced, in a special memorandum, his opinion of standing armies. "The real strength of princes," he declared, "is more truly found in their system of government and the principles on which they base their administration, in a word in what forms a real moral peace, than in a great array of military strength." An army exhausts the resources of a country, he pointed out. The danger was regarded as particularly great in 1816 when "armies were imbued with revolutionary ideas and given up to aspirations which cannot be realised without overturning the existing order of public affairs."

Observations of Napoleon III

By 1862 Napoleon III wrote to the sovereigns of Europe that the bases of political structure in Europe were crumbling away; that "the Treaties of Vienna have been destroyed, modified or ignored at nearly every point"; and he proposed a convocation to avoid future disturbances.

These documents were presented to the first peace conference at The Hague and their substance will be embodied in those which will come before the Conference which is to assemble in Washington in November, because they are a cumulative proof of the need felt in every generation by sovereigns as well as by economists, students of international law and publicists, of the necessity of some time reaching an agreement by which wars may be minimized and taxation burdens lightened.

In the first half century after the subject of conferences to consider disarmament began to be discussed, the main trust was still placed in princes. Today it is the representatives of the people who are to deal with the subject.

Among the other documents presented to the Hague conference were papers by men learned in international law. One of these, G. H. A. H. Rolin-Jacquemyns, proposed that the question be examined from the point of view of international law, to learn to what extent and by what means it would be possible to restrict the effective forces of European states and the amount of their military expenses within certain proportionate limits, to be determined by treaties between those states.

Mr. Lorimer's Points

James Larmimer, a Scotch publicist, made the three points: that no free state should consent to a change of any kind if this change would result in the diminution of its defensive strength or hinder its future development; efforts at disarmament should be based upon the principle of proportion; no individual state should submit to any supervision of its revenues or its domestic affairs.

Mr. Lorimer declared that, "the principal cause of this depression, of which there is so much talk and which attacks industry in all its forms, is found in this ruinous rivalry of armaments and military expenditures, in which all the great armies of Europe have permitted themselves to be engaged and into which they are dragging the less important states. The progress of exhaustion is rapid and we have still worse days in store if this artery cannot be closed." That was said in 1887.

Count Leonid Kamarovski of the University of Moscow found that hard times, new taxes and other burdens were due to the increase of import duties, and that other measures were not only weak and ineffective, but they kept awake antagonisms. Disarmament he declared to be the only way out and he asserted that it devolved upon the great powers to take the initiative.

RECESS OF CONGRESS WOULD BE EXPENSIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—If Congress adjourns on November 4 until December 5, the eve of the next session, as it is planned to do, the brief "breathing spell" to which Frank W. Mondell, the Republican leader of the House, alluded on Wednesday, will cost the American taxpayers about $200,000.

If there is a lapse of even one day between the close of a session and the beginning of another, each member of Congress is entitled to draw mileage compensation at the rate of 20 cents a mile to and from his home. Although Administration leaders are making much ado about economy in governmental expenditures, leaders in both houses are not stressing the fact that the proposed recess would be an additional expense to the public.

For members who live across the Potomac River in Virginia, or elsewhere in the east, the mileage compensation is of little importance. But in the case of Pacific coast members and others from the far west, 20 cents a mile for traveling expenses causes the sum total to reach a formidable figure.

PREMIER CONSULTS LABOR LEADERS

Government and Labor Realize Urgency of Relieving Unemployed—Restlessness Increasing Among Working Classes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British Prime Minister, having returned from his not altogether uninterrupted holiday in Scotland, lost no time in taking up the vital matter of unemployment. He promptly got in touch with the leaders of organized Labor and the representatives of the Trade Union General Council in the persons of E. L. Houlton, J. R. Clynes, Robert Smillie, C. W. Bowerman and others. The Labor leaders are credited with having approached Mr. Lloyd George with definite schemes for the alleviation of the existing distress, but, until a full discussion of the matter in all its bearings has taken place, it is not too much to say that the Prime Minister will give little or no indication of the manner in which the government proposes to act.

The cabinet committee has also been in consultation with Lord Islington, chairman of the National Savings Committee, and municipal authorities are now empowered to use for the purpose of public utility works a certain proportion of the money raised for the erection of houses by Savings Certificates. This measure alone, it is considered, will tend to relieve local distress and at the same time furnish assurance that the government intends to give immediate attention to the matter of unemployment.

Consultations with Labor

Labor leaders are expressing disappointment that the Prime Minister at the present juncture declined to discuss their proposal for relief and likewise would not disclose the government's plans. On the other hand, C. W. Bowerman, secretary of the general council of the Trade Union Congress, has been invited by the Prime Minister to appoint four or five members to consult with the Premier on the proposals issued by the Labor Party. Having regard to the importance of the matter, the council decided they ought first to meet the Labor Party executive and the Labor members of Parliament who, to cite Mr. Bowerman, "will be mainly responsible for dealing with the matter when it comes before the House of Commons."

There is no doubt, however, that the joint conference on Friday will accept the Premier's invitation to appoint representatives to cooperate by joining the committee composed of ministers and others who are to thrash out the government's scheme. The Labor policy on unemployment, to which the Prime Minister's attention was directed today, urges the need of an international trade policy and the starting of national work schemes. These include the development of the road system, waterways and canals, afforestation, development of agriculture, harbor improvement and land reclamation.

Communists Active

At the same time the Labor proposal would prohibit the working of overtime and restrict the working day to one of eight hours. Apart from anything else the Labor leaders' anxiety to see a national scheme started for the relief of the unemployed can well be understood in view of the increasing restlessness manifested amongst the working classes. On all sides the Communist leaders are using the situation to further their own ends and in many parts of the country so-called unemployment organizations are being formed which have no other purposes than the exploitation of the Communist ideas.

The fact that nearly half a million unemployed workers are now out of the benefit under the Insurance Act forms a powerful argument, particularly as the municipal councils are refusing to raise their rates to meet the poor relief. These two powerful arguments are being used to their utmost to discredit the government, and Labor leaders know full well that their authority along with that of the government is being steadily undermined. Furthermore, the means that will remedy the one is felt to be the remedy for both, hence the anxiety of the Labor Party to see some national scheme of relief instituted with the least possible delay.

Meantime the Stepney Borough Council, to add to the difficulties, has decided to disregard the demand of the London County Council and has refused to levy a rate other than sufficient to meet the call of the Poor Law authorities. This notwithstanding a recent decision to the contrary. The grounds for the council's altered policy are based on the government's refusal to release the imprisoned members of the Poplar Council.

Added anxiety is occasioned to both the government and Labor leaders by the increasing volume of revolutionary and Communist demonstrations, as witnessed by the march of some 10,000 unemployed through the streets of London waving red banners and singing revolutionary songs.

REQUEST REFUSED FOR REQUISITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—W. T. McCray, Governor of Indiana, has declined to accede to a request for the return of David Robb of Terre Haute to Mingo County, West Virginia, to face a charge of conspiracy to commit a felonious assault. Mr. Robb, an organizer for the United Mine Workers of America, was indicted in West Virginia. Requisition papers described him as a "fugitive from justice." Evidence showed him to have been deported from West Virginia.

Governor McCray said he doubted whether Mr. Robb could receive a fair trial in view of the conditions in Mingo. In a letter to Gov. E. F. Morgan of West Virginia, he explained that in his opinion where one is deported on order of the Governor after a crime has been committed and the supposed connection of the party deported is generally known, and has been investigated by a grand jury, it cannot be said the person has fled the state, within the meaning of the extradition laws.

STABLE BASIS FOR INDUSTRY SOUGHT

Committee Discussions at Unemployment Conference Said to Deal With Effort to Permanently Improve Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The unemployment conference subcommittee on manufactures continued its deliberations behind closed doors yesterday, preparatory to formulating a report on permanent measures to be submitted to the full conference when it convenes on October 11. Although no report was given out other than Herbert Hoover's assurance that work was proceeding "in a satisfactory manner," it is understood that the measures being discussed include permanent betterment of cyclical unemployment through a system of "looking ahead" in times of prosperity, mitigation of seasonal irregularities of employment, and establishment of seasonal rates in certain industries. Mr. Hoover indicated that the question of wage contracts had not yet come under discussion.

Reports from the shipping and the transportation committees will not be completed for the first public meeting of the conference next Tuesday, and it has been indicated that it may take another week for these committees to arrive at any definite conclusions. According to Secretary Hoover, the recommendations of the committee on shipping would probably follow the general lines of the emergency recommendation of the manufacturer committee—relief of unemployment through part time rotation of jobs, reduction of the number of hours of labor per day and of the number of days per work week during the period of depression, and the undertaking of ship repairs on as extensive a scale as possible. It has proposed to the committee that the overhauling of such ships as the Leviathan, laid up at the New York dock for six months past awaiting necessary repairs, would furnish employment throughout the winter to thousands of men recently discharged from shipyards on the eastern coast. The Leviathan, it has been estimated, would, if put in working order, earn $5,000,000 a year, and it is argued that the hastening up of repairs on this and other ships would be a financially sound undertaking besides a valuable relief measure.

No definite measures have been reported by the transportation committee, which is being watched with interest because of the proposed recommendations urging passage of the railroad refunding bill and abolition of the Railway Labor Board. It is understood that the first proposition will be vigorously opposed and the second affirmed by Labor interests in the conference. If they are overridden in the first instance they will insist upon a proviso that at least part of the funds granted the roads be expended in maintenance and repair work to give employment to discharged employees.

Disapproval of the emergency recommendations as to part time employment is voiced in the current issue of Labor, the official organ of the railroad brotherhoods, on the ground that it is a makeshift and relieves the employers of the responsibility for not speeding up industrial establishments and increasing demand by cutting prices. According to Labor, this "remedy" will take approximately one-third from the pay envelope of those now employed. It is estimated that this expedient would give part time to 4,000,000 workers. "In other words, if 12,000,000 are now employed in industries and the pay roll is $1,000,000,000 a month, there would be 16,000,000 employed and the pay roll would remain the same, but the regular employees would have their wages cut $400,000,000 a month," continues Labor, in discussing the plan.

The fact that agricultural interests have not so far had an active part in the program of the conference is causing some concern on the part of farm organizations and agricultural leaders here. The National Grange, in a recent report, calls attention to the fact that only two of the 50 conferees are connected with agriculture, and that several of the committees are dealing with problems in which agriculture is involved, such as the relation between the high cost of transportation for lowering of freight rates. Another factor which has not so far been touched upon is the alleged existing difference in levels of wages, earnings and commodity prices, in agriculture and in other industries.

Legislative measures on unemployment have recently been centered on the efforts of the Senate and House conferees to increase the federal road construction appropriation from $75,000,000, the limit placed by the Senate, to $150,000,000. This increase was recently advocated at open hearings of the unemployment conference and it is expected that the increase will have considerable chance of being carried if it is viewed from the viewpoint of providing work for the unemployed. The conferees met last night to consider the possibility of such an increase in the appropriations.

AMERICAN BANKERS ELECT OFFICERS

Matters of National and International Finance Taken Up at the Regular Session of Convention in Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, California — The annual convention of the American Bankers Association met in regular session yesterday morning. This meeting will stand out in the week's proceeding in the importance of the speakers and subjects discussed, not only from a national standpoint but from an international one. The session opened, following the invocation, by the report of the commerce and marine commission, of which John McHugh is chairman, and the report of the committee on public education, of which John H. Puelicher is chairman.

The first address was given by Francis W. Hirst, former editor of the Economist, London, and author of widely known books dealing with international finance. The second address was by Frank O. Watts, president of the First National Bank in St. Louis, Missouri, and also chairman of the American finance group at the International Chamber of Commerce, meeting in London. The last address of the morning session was by Sir D. Drummond Fraser of London upon the subject of the Ter Meulen bond scheme for international credits.

During the morning session a telegram was read from Eugene Meyer, Jr., president of the War Finance Corporation in Washington. Mr. Meyer sent greetings from the board of directors of the War Finance Corporation to the American Bankers Association and expressed the desire for the fullest cooperation of the whole banking fraternity in administering the new powers recently conferred upon it by Congress, in order that more stable conditions in the agricultural industry might be effected.

The president also read his report as president of the executive council.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Thomas B. McAdams, vice-president of the Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Virginia, as president; John H. Puelicher of the Marshall and Ilsley Bank, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, first vice-president; Walter W. Head, treasurer of the Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Nebraska, second vice-president.

The speakers at the second session of the savings bank division were John S. Chambers, his subject being Public Economy; A. C. Robinson, on Combining Insurance with Savings Accounts; Charles H. Depe, Practical School and Industrial Savings Banking, and A. E. Adams on Postal Savings System: Proposed Changes.

The national bank division held its third meeting yesterday. Henry M. Robinson gave an address on Free Ports and Free Zones, and Dr. Tully C. Knowles spoke on Labor and Radicalism.

The clearing house division met in its second session of the week. Raymond F. McNally addressed the meeting on "Shall We Abolish the Publication of Bank Clearing?" and George A. Kelsey discussed clearing house problems in general.

Ter Meulen Bond Plan

Scheme Proposed to Aid Creditor Nations to Extend Their Help

LOS ANGELES, California—The Ter Meulen bond plan for the relief of war-torn nations and new states will melt "frozen credits," allow creditor nations to extend material help, revive the productive power of countries upset by the war and will restore normal oversea trading, said Sir D. Drummond Fraser, organizer of the plan for the League of Nations, who emphasized the following points in his address yesterday before the American Bankers Association.

It will reawaken dormant confidence in the ability of importers in war-stricken countries to pay their way. Governments may keep expenditures within their revenue. Revenue-producing assets of borrowing countries may be mobilized for the purchase of essential imports which in turn will restore the buying power of those countries. Lending countries, of which the United States is the most important, may secure, with a collateral bond, a safe outlet for exports.

From the financial standpoint, the important feature yesterday of the general session of the convention was the report of the economic policy commission. It recorded that the worst financial stringency is over and natural recuperative forces were working for recovery.

The need of organizing a foreign trade financing corporation was stressed by Mr. McHugh, who is chairman of the commerce and marine commission of the association. He reviewed the steps taken by the commission since 1918 and said the commission had developed a plan for the formation of a foreign trade financing corporation under the Edge law amendment of the Federal Reserve act.

"Various state bankers' associations have pledged their support to the movement and have appointed committees to cooperate with the organization committee of the corporation," said Mr. McHugh. He added that "approval given by manufacturing and commercial bodies throughout the country has been noteworthy."

CHINA TO RAISE LOAN IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French Cabinet, it is understood, has decided to allow the All-Chinese loan to be raised on the Paris money market. This loan is to enable China to aid the Banque Industrielle de Chine, whose collapse was recently averted only by giving important orders to French industry. But it is believed that laborious negotiations with the Chinese Government will be necessary and some skepticism is expressed as to the result.

ITALY TO TACKLE BURGENLAND ISSUE

Britain Having Approved of Italian Mediation Preparations Are Made for Conference With Austria and Hungary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—England having approved of Italian mediation in the Burgenland dispute, this evening the Foreign Minister, the Marquess della Torretta, leaves for Venice to meet with John Schober, the Austrian Premier, and Mr. Banffy, the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The biggest difficulty in the way of a speedy settlement of the question is certainly the presence of irregular and Carlist bands, and Austria so little trusts their prompt withdrawal that yesterday at Oedenburg she even refused to sign the preliminary agreement passed between the allied representatives and the Budapest Government. It seems that the number of Carlist insurgents has lately increased.

The council at Venice opens on Saturday morning. After the complete evacuation of Burgenland is obtained a definitive settlement could be suggested upon the basis of a plebiscite in Oedenburg. The "Neues Wiener Tageblatt" states that the Jugo-Slavs have asked permission to participate in the council.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—There is some plain speaking today respecting the Burgenland affair. Austria refuses to sign the protocol. This protocol, signed by the allied generals and the Hungarian commander, General Hegedian, at Oedenburg, affirms that the Magyar troops have evacuated the territory in accordance with the Treaty and the allied ultimatum has been obeyed.

The Austrian Chancellor decided not to approve of such a statement on the ground that the irregular troops, organized and paid by Budapest, remain. The Austrian attitude is that the execution of the Treaty should not be fictitious, and if the entente cannot enforce its decisions it is better that its impotence should be clearly shown.

"Pertinax," commenting on these extraordinary events in the "Echo de Paris," says that Austria's attitude ought to render a service to the Allies. "Where are we going if events escape from our control? Germany has not seriously disarmed. She can mobilize several hundred thousand men. She believes herself assured of immunity. General Friedrich, in a public discourse, declared that the troops of the entente could never come. The troops of the Dowager Empress of China were more likely to come than the allied troops. If the Allies do not take warning Hungary may break before long the new political order to fragments."

The conduct of the western powers is regarded as incomprehensible, since the Magyars are traditionally allied to Pan-Germanism. "Pertinax" definitely asks that Tzecho-Slovakia should be allowed to act forcibly with the cooperation of Rumania and Jugo-Slavia, and is disdainful of the mediation of Italy. England indeed does not now agree to such mediation, and it is hoped that the problem of Hungarian defiance will be examined anew, and more vigorous decisions taken.

FEDERATED CONTROL PLAN PROPOSED

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Control of all military, political and administrative affairs in Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador, the three member nations of the Federation of Central America, would be placed in the hands of the federal council of the federation by a degree which is now being formulated by that body. It is expected it will be promulgated at once.

Friction Allayed

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador—Diplomatic relations between Salvador and Costa Rica, which were strained recently as a result of accusations made in the Costa Rican Congress, are again satisfactory as a result of a note received by the Salvadorean Foreign Office from San José.

A formal apology has been made by the Costa Rican Government for expressions used by members of its Congress during a debate relative to the Central American Federation.

RUSSIAN RELIEF CONGRESS CONVENED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday)—The Brussels International Conference convened for dealing with the Russian famine relief began this morning. Opening the proceedings, Mr. Jaspar, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, reminded the delegates that the idea of the conference originated in Belgium, and he expressed confidence that good results would accrue from the meeting.

Try OLD KENTUCKY
PURE SELF-RAISING
PAN CAKE FLOUR
Has No Superior. At your grocers.
Manufactured only by
THE HOWELL MANUFACTURING CO.
Cincinnati, Ohio

CANADIAN FARMERS OUTLINE PROGRAM

Mr. Crerar, Progressive Party Leader, Sharply Criticizes the Premier's Tariff Policy and Proposal for a Wheat Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—T. A Crerar, leader of the National Progressive or Agrarian Party, opening his election campaign with a speech at Brandon, Manitoba, on Wednesday evening, came out strongly in opposition to a protective tariff for Canada, declaring that the wealth of Canada can best be increased by the development of her natural resources. His speech marks the launching of the third national campaign in the federal election fight, and from now on the country will be covered by the leaders of the three larger political parties, the Government, the Liberal, and the Progressive.

In a speech strongly critical of the statements of the Prime Minister Arthur Meighen, at Portage la Prairie a week ago, Mr. Crerar maintained the tariff policy served to depopulate the country; that "big business" was supporting and financing the Meighen government; that his party (the Progressive) originated as a result of tariff injustices; and that it stood for drastic economies as a means toward meeting the problems created by the burden of public debt. Mr. Crerar denied that the Agrarian Party was a class movement, saying the farmer was the last man to wreck existing institutions, which was the party's alleged aim. The movement was one of the spirit of true Liberalism.

Protection Denounced

The Farmer leader denounced protection as an arbitrary interference with trade. He claimed it affected certain industries by manipulation and the watering of stocks without adding to the national wealth. Fully one-half of Canada's exports last year, he said, had their origin on the farm, and that protected industries contributed to Canada's external trade less than $50,000,000 out of $1,000,000,000 worth of exports.

Mr. Crerar declared regarding the railway problem that it never would be solved by handing back the railways to private ownership nor fastening a railway monopoly on the people of Canada. The country's policy in regard to the railways should be to shape their operations so as to place more people on the land and keep them there.

Dealing with population statistics in relation to Canada's economic policy, he said that the population in 1911 was 7,000,000; that in the past 10 years there had been 1,800,000 immigrants, and that the surplus of population in the same period had been 1,140,000. This year's census figures should therefore show a population of 10,100,000, but as a matter of fact they would show only 8,500,000. If protection made Canada prosperous, he asked, why did it not retain the people attracted to the country?

A Momentous Election

Outlining the growth of the new movement, the speaker declared that Canada is facing one of the most momentous elections since the confederation. He said the Progressive Party was founded because of dissatisfaction with the existing order of things and denied any intentions of class domination. There had been such in Canada during the past 40 years, but the new party hoped to overcome that.

Mr. Crerar paid a tribute to Mr. Meighen's political skill in speaking of the latter's proposal for a voluntary wheat pool. He said that in 1920 the organized farmers had requested that the wheat board which handled the 1919 crop should continue for another year, and Parliament had given the government power to rule another year, but the government did not concede to the farmers' request.

As to Redistribution

A continuation of the wheat board at that time, when the grain market was uncertain, would have assisted the farmers, but the government did not give this assistance. Now, on the eve of an election, it promises a wheat pool to market the grain. A proposal, the speaker claimed, opposed by Mr. Meighen's colleagues in the Cabinet.

Mr. Crerar charged the Prime Minister with breaking his word regarding redistribution. About eight months ago the Premier had decided to effect a redistribution in order not to deprive western Canada of any additional representation, but the sudden announcement of an election indicated a contrary opinion. If, Mr. Crerar said, the reason, as given by Mr. Meighen, is that industries are hesitating to plan for the future because of the uncertainty of the tariff, why did not the government think of this a year ago?

Answering Mr. Meighen's argument that Canada needs more foreign capital, Mr. Crerar said that the new capital coming into Canada is largely from the United States, which has about $200,000,000 invested in Canadian industries. He pointed out that, despite Mr. Meighen's desire not to subject Canada to foreign domination, such a situation would result if the state of affairs he had mentioned were allowed to continue.

"We stand opposed to the policy of protection," Mr. Crerar said. "We maintain that wealth of Canada can best be developed by working agriculture, digging mines, manufacturing timber and exporting surpluses to other countries. For that reason we stand for free agricultural implements, mining and saw mill machinery. What is the sense of adding to the cost of operating farms, lumbering and similar industries, through a customs tariff?

"Mr. Meighen says the United States raised their tariff against us to shut out our trade. Did we ever encourage them to trade with us? Their tariff has not been raised in antagonism against us, and I want to say that some of the strongest advocates of the policy of tariff protection in the United States already are doubting the wisdom of the policy of protection to that country.

Cabinet Criticized

"I say that the time is coming, and it is coming soon, when Canada can send representatives to Washington and work out a reasonable trade arrangement. Those who glory in the fact that reciprocity was defeated in 1919 have an insular outlook that is detrimental to the best interests of Canada."

Criticizing the personnel of the new Cabinet, Mr. Crerar said it contains 11 corporation lawyers, a smattering of professional men, and a few individuals who have profited enormously by the operation of protection in Canada. Although agriculture contributed 50 per cent of Canada's exports last year, agriculture is not represented by a single member. This government is a government of big business, he claimed. He denounced the corrupting influence in politics of the campaign funds which, he declared, were contributed by "big business" for the purpose of maintaining protection.

"This is one of the things that has given rise to the new party and the progressive political movement. Elections cannot be run without money. In our case, the people themselves are putting it up voluntarily to pay expenses."

Dealing with the railway situation, Mr. Crerar said Canada has more miles of railway for each 1000 population than almost any other nation. There are enough railways for a population of 20,000,000, but if there were even 15,000,000 the railway problem would solve itself by opening up the land, thus creating traffic in agricultural and other products.

LABOR RETAINS SEAT IN ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England (Thursday)—The result of the Westhoughton, Lancashire, by-election was announced after midnight on Wednesday as follows:

Thomas J. Davies, Labor	14,876
James Tonge, Coalition Liberal	10,867
Majority	4,009

Labor majority is thus reduced by 1143. The electorate consists of 39,108 voters, of whom 11,701 are women.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
TO THE ORIENT
Fast Time Across the Pacific
By the Large and Luxurious Steamships
"Empress of Asia."
"Empress of Russia."
"Empress of China."
TO EUROPE
Sailings Every Few Days From
Montreal and Quebec to
Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow,
The Continent, Italy.
Ocean Trip Shortened by Two
Delightful Days on the Picturesque
St. Lawrence River and Gulf.
Apply to Agents Everywhere or
Passenger and Freight Depts.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
Traffic Agents

Fall Excursions
BY SEA
$30 BALTIMORE and Ret.
Every Tuesday
One Hour To WASHINGTON
$27 NORFOLK and Ret.
Every Tuesday
One Hour To OLD POINT
$23 PHILADELPHIA and Ret.
Every Saturday
One Hour To ATLANTIC CITY
War Tax 8% Additional
Meals and Stateroom Accommodations
Included On Steamer
DURING MONTH OF OCTOBER
Full information on request.
Merchants & Miners Trans. Co
Pier 2, Northern Ave., Boston, Mass.
Tel. Fort Hill 6160.

Baltimore to Hawaii
and return
Calling at Havana, Panama Canal
Los Angeles, San Francisco
De Luxe Steamer
BUCKEYE STATE
Leaves Baltimore for Hawaii—Oct. 8th
MATSON NAVIGATION CO.
Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board
26 So. Gay Street, Baltimore, Md.
Or any local steamship agent.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
THE WORLD'S GREAT GARDEN
Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo
and Buenos Aires
Regular sailings every three weeks by luxurious passenger steamers of 21,000 ton displacement, especially designed for travel in the Tropics. Company's office, 42 Broadway, New York. Any Steamship or Tourist Agent or Raymond & Whitcomb, 17 Temple Place, General District Agent.

THEATRICAL
BOSTON
HOLLIS Pop. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Best Seats $2
A STAR AND PLAY TRIUMPH!
HELEN HAYES
IN
Booth Tarkington's New Comedy
"THE WREN"
Direction George C. Tyler & A. L. Erlanger

McAndy of Pillsbury Center

I had forgotten him—absolutely forgotten him.

But Old Home Week is a holiday of remembering, and how I did remember when we rounded a corner on Saturday morning and came on a nest of Fords in front of the International Hardware Company stables. It was horses when I was a boy, plow horses trapped out behind, surreys for Saturdaying, and it was Bill Higgins & Son, Feed and Hardware. But in 26 years a lot of things have managed to grow up and tack international on their names, and even Pillsbury Center turns up its nose at surreys and sunbonnets now.

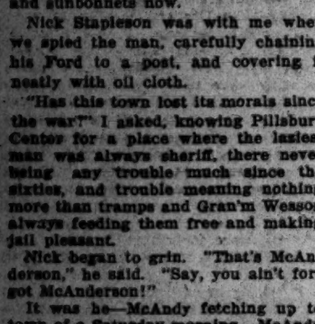
Nick Stapleson was with me when we spied the man, carefully chaining his Ford to a post, and covering it neatly with oil cloth.

"Has this town lost its morals since the war?" I asked, knowing Pillsbury Center for a place where the laziest man was always sheriff, there never being any trouble much since the sixties, and trouble meaning nothing more than tramps and Gran'm Wesson always feeding them free and making jail pleasant.

Nick began to grin. "That's McAnderson," he said. "Say, you ain't forgot McAnderson!"

It was he—McAndy fetching up to town of a Saturday morning. McAndy was a firm believer in precaution—said there wasn't any need of taking any chances in this world, and I tell you, he was extravagant in his belief. He'd known a man once whose horse ran away in spite of being set down with a hitching block the size of a Rocky Ford melon, and he wasn't going to take any chances with his mare Lizzie. He'd got the smith to make him something extra, the size of a prosperous pumpkin, and it was a fine sight to see him struggle it out on the walk, as hefty a lump of iron as ever Sandow had for demonstration. Lizzie never ran and McAndy got a lot of satisfaction out of knowing she never could.

It was weather though he guarded against most carefully. Long before the fancy orange growers of southern California began to steam heat their orchards, McAndy had made it a custom to set out oil lamps among his apple trees at the slightest prospect of a frosty night. Folks used to walk from miles around to view "the Scotchman's freak," some coming to shake their heads over the waste of good kerosene, and a couple here and there, poetic-like, came to watch the fine sight it was to see some hundred odd lamps flickering like giant fireflies on the hillside and throwing their



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Chaining his Ford to a post

orange streamers up around thick-hanging ruddy balls, McAndy's pampered crop of northern spies. He was always blanketing his bushes; and he kept his sets longer in their frames in the spring than anybody else, and he was always digging little ditches through his place, "just in case of drought," long before it was the fashion roundabout to lay out sums for agricultural engineers who made his neighbors do the same. He had two hired men, of course, where everybody else had one,—naturally had to, when he wanted a wholesale lamplighter and what not to help him practice his precaution. He found plenty for them to do. He was always laying in new trees, planted a plum orchard in case his pears and quinces should not turn out well and Ma McAnderson have to take a chance on having nothing to jam. Same about berries; he was always laying out new strawberry beds in case the old locations or the old varieties shouldn't be plentiful; built grape arbors, and read mightily on raspberries, and everything he read about and all he knew from his father he practiced, and the wonder was his patches weren't overpruned. Everybody laughed at him, up early, round late, tying up 10 varieties of tomato vine. Some said it was just luck he always took the prizes at state fairs. And maybe it was luck, just uncommon luck.

He couldn't settle to one of anything, not one kind of cow or one kind of chickens, had to keep his Plymouth Rocks running by the barn, and his troupe of Rhode Island Reds working down at the end of the orchard. "Suppose," he would say, "Plymouth Rocks don't lay the way they're advertised."

"Well, I'll tell ye what," he'd say, "I've got Rhode Island Reds for comfort." He bought an incubator, not so much to get his chicks that way, as to coddle 'em in if he stepped out on a day when his hen house was chilly.

Some said it was ridiculous of him always to have a fireplace and a stove in every room, but myself, I thought it cheery. It doesn't seem to me to make much difference what reason he had for all those fireplaces—they certainly were nice to pop corn by in winter. There were always two poppers in that house, too! Two of everything, in fact that he thought was necessary—two of things that nobody within the memory of man had thought necessary—two door mats, "just in case a visitor mightn't notice the first," three kinds of light: lamps and electricity and candles.

As Nick Stapleton and I watched McAndy patting down the oil-cloth cover to his Henry, a whole parade of memories came trooping back. Why, he was carrying the same old umbrella, made special and extra just in case it should rain, and just in case, if it did rain, he met a neighbor and he needed a "bumbershoot big enough to tent two," as he used to say. We knew there were overshoes in his pocket, and extra handkerchiefs, and a lunch in case he needed to stay late, and probably more money in his wallet than in any other farmer's at the Saturday market.

Early and late it must have taken a lot of trouble to fortify McAndy, and lots of folks have laughed, but I think his fancy for protection was as good as the next fellow's queerness. I forgave him chaining up his Ford in Pillsbury Center.

THALATTA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

For weeks I have been inland among the hills. I have lived in a deep pine forest that might belong to a folk tale. I have known the stars at night in the river and the pastures of blueberries under the noon-day sun. But calling me, calling me ever back home again was the ocean. From the heights where we climbed I would strain my eyes to see over the horizon a glint of blue, a ship's white sail, or turn my cheek in vain to feel some hint of a breeze that came from the deep. At night in the soughing of the pines I could allow myself the sweet delusion of waves upon a shore and fall asleep, comforted.

Now at last I have my face toward the east, the harbor lies under my windows, I can look out and away and across the blue. "Thalatta! Thalatta!" The ocean is mine once more. I turn to it for my strength and my inspiration. I know it in all my varying needs, in all its ever-changing moods.

At 6 o'clock in the morning I feel something snatching me from sleep. I have left my windows wide toward the ocean and the dawn and the bright band of light on the edge of the horizon was what waked me. I slip quickly out of bed and into my bathing suit, creep down the stairs and fling wide the eastern door. Oh, the freshness and glory of that dawn! Even the wind is not awake. The grass has rainbow dew upon it, a furry fringe along the path. The ocean is a quiet pool of gray under the bank, in its clear edges each brown shape of the rocks distinct, each mat of tangled eelgrass reaching out in purple shadow in the amber light of water above the sand. It is high-course tide. The harbor seems brimming so that a drop would spill it. A curious undulation shimmers over the surface as if it would quiver into overflowing. Even the gulls are motionless. Away at the edge of the horizon two tows of barges that have passed a sheltered night in the harbor of the canal make a silhouetted frieze. Before I know it the sun is up, turning the ocean to liquid gold. A little breeze flits along in ruffles and skips about the anchored boats, teasing them to their sails. I run down and over the stones and plunge into the cold, refreshing tide.

Another hour like this might find a cold, wet blanket of fog dripping from the shutters, beading cobwebs in the grass, shutting out the sky. I am wakened by the moan of the foghorn and the push of the east wind in my face. The salty smell of eelgrass and seaweed and ooze comes blowing up to me. There is the sound of oars rolling in the tholepins and the crunch of a dory along the beach; men's voices, the suck of their rubber boots in the mud. The stroke of their oars, regular, easy, steady with the pull of a sturdy back, grows fainter and fainter. Far away toward the channel comes the pupp-a-pupp of a motor boat and the shrill cry of circling gulls. Too early to know if the fog will lift.

Again do I know the ocean when the tide is low when the whole harbor is shimmering with kaleidoscopic color, a marine garden of ever-changing loveliness. The channel runs, a broad band of blue, winding between its red buoy sentinels, drawing its narrower tributaries down to the waiting sea. Small guzzles trickle through the mud, little threads of blue and green and purple. All the eelgrass and water weeds gleam with the green of emeralds or reflect the clouds with an iridescent sheen. A chorus of gulls sit high and dry on the sand-flats like a fringe of small boys, waiting to jump in. Now and again they rise in shrill, screaming groups and flap about, or waddle solemnly over their domain. The boats lie, keels to the sun, with a lurch toward the ebbing tide. Beyond the flats the beach dunes rise, tawny yellow against the sky, sheltering the harbor from the open sea. When the world tips back again the tide will come running in, fresh and cool from the deep. It is one of the wonders of this world and one of the certainties. Come fickleness of wind and weather; of tide, never.

COMING MOLIÈRE FÊTE IN PARIS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not until January next that the Comédie-Française proposes to celebrate the tricentenary of the birth of Molière but already the directors are actively at work. It is, indeed, not too early, for no fewer than 26 pieces of Molière are to be produced during the month. The rehearsals have already begun. Many of the plays are of course in the repertory of the theater and are fairly frequently performed. But at least 12 have not been given for many years. For example, "Les Fâcheux" was last played at the leading French theater 30 years ago. "L'Impromptu de Versailles" has not been produced since 1882. There is no record of "La Princesse d'Elide" having been put on for a century.

It is perhaps interesting to give the list of the pieces of Molière which are to be presented. There is "L'Etourdi," there is "Don Juan," there is "L'Impromptu de Versailles," "L'Ecole des Femmes," "L'Avare," "L'Amphitryon," "La Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes," "Le Silésien," and "Le Cocu Imaginaire," are all included in the list. Such famous plays as "Tartuffe," "Georges Dandin," "Le Malade Imaginaire," and "Le Médecin Malgré Lui," so characteristic of the genius of France's greatest dramatist, are being prepared. Then there is "La Princesse d'Elide," "Le Mariage Forcé," "L'Ecole des Maris," and "L'Amour Médecin." Such superb paintings of universal types as "Le Misanthrope," and "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," "Les Précieuses Ridicules," and "Les Femmes Savantes," are, of course, not forgotten. "Les Fourberies de Scapin," so rich in buffoon humor, "M. de Pourceaugnac," "La Comtesse d'Escarbagnac," "Le Dépit Amoureux," and "Les Fâcheux" will be given during the special Molière season.

This will be a rare treat for lovers of one of the most penetrating and versatile writers of plays that the world has ever known. In France of course there is no need to sing the praises of this remarkable observer of manners who wrote and rhymed with such extraordinary facility. It is amazing to recall that in less than 15 years, between 1658 and 1673, he composed more than a score of works of permanent value which have never been surpassed in their genre, many of them in five acts and in verse. His activity as playwright and as chief of a troupe of players was ceaseless. He depicted all the absurdities of his times but he also depicted the man of all times. Today the truth of his vision is clearer than ever. It is often said that Shakespeare is insufficiently played in Anglo-Saxon countries and is not a paying proposition. In France it certainly cannot be said that Molière is neglected. There are at least two great Paris theaters, the Comédie-Française and the Odéon, in which some Molière play may always be heard while such managers as James Copeau at the Vieux-Colombier and Firmin Gémier in his theaters are continually producing pieces of Molière to crowded houses.

But this will be a memorable Molière fête. Not only will the Molière plays be given night after night but it is the intention of the administrator of the Comédie-Française to play "L'Ombre de Molière" which is the first play written upon the dramatist in 1673. There were also to be recitations of the various poems of Molière such as "Le Remerciement au Roy." Poems upon Molière—for example "L'Epitre" of Boileau also figure in the program.

Many new décors have been ordered and it is stated that more than 200 costumes—the wardrobe of the Comédie-Française is already extensive—have been commanded.

What is especially important to note is that foreign literary societies and representatives of the French universities and other learned institutions will be invited. At this moment the 600th anniversary of Dante is being celebrated in Italy with unprecedented éclat and France desires to make the Molière representations equally imposing.

It is proposed to ask such famous writers as Gabriele d'Annunzio, Maurice Maeterlinck, Rudyard Kipling and indeed the leading representatives of letters from the principal countries of the world to speak at the Sorbonne on Molière.

In accord with Mr. Appell, the rector of the Université de Paris, pupils from the lycées and the large schools will be present at the representations. It is hoped that the Paris municipality will also arrange for the attendance of scholars from the municipal schools while a big ceremony will be organized at the Hotel de Ville.

There has been arranged a Musée de Molière. For the museum there has been put at the disposition of the theater a part of the Palais-Royal and in this building there is being installed an exhibition of portraits, busts, pictures of Molièresque scenes, ancient editions, engravings, costumes—everything which belongs to the history of the seventeenth century theater or that evokes the memory of its undisputed master.

The exhibition, it is hoped, will remain open during the whole year. The theater is endeavoring to obtain the loans of various works which are now scattered in the museums and libraries. For example there is the most celebrated portrait of Molière by Mignard in the Musée Condé at Chantilly. Another portrait by Sébastien Bourdon is in the Musée de Montpellier. The British Museum in London has two signatures of Molière which it is hoped may be borrowed. In France there is an autograph in the Bibliothèque Nationale and in the Musée des Archives. Montpellier possesses two receipts of a few lines which, apart from the signatures, are all that remain of the writing of Molière. In the theater itself there are a number of treasures, notably some of the original editions of Molière and a portrait painted by Mignard representing Molière in the rôle of Cæsar in the tragedy of Pompée. One picture which is now in France was for a long time in Russia. It will be seen that the Comédie-Française—which is known also as the Maison de Molière since it was founded by Louis XIV in 1680 in memory of Molière—is sparing no effort to make of the three hundredth anniversary of the national dramatist an occasion for fittingly honoring the brightest ornament of French theatrical art.

PLEASURE SAILING IN DUBLIN BAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

That first sail! What lover of the sea does not thrill a little at the thought, be it recollection or anticipation? And Dublin Bay makes a perfect setting for the experience which never takes its place on the level of other pleasures, but stands alone, a symbol of living romance.

It was on a "Ladies' Day" that we set sail, on a yacht manned by an efficient captain and his two equally efficient sisters. The groups and lines of mountains that make a setting for the bay were lit to purple and green. Rain had fallen after

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Ireland's Eye

long drought, bringing back the tender vivid coloring. Howth and Ireland's Eye, across the bay, gleamed whitely under the sun, and the water that lay between showed every shade of blue and green.

There was great bustle on the yacht. The racing feet of the expert ones; the careful steps of the novices, one of whom retired to the cabin stairs, head emerging from the hatch like a rabbit's from its borrow while the red-brown sails were set by the mixed crew, the anchor chain wound up, the dinghy left to guard our moorings, and gently, almost imperceptibly, the yacht turned to the open sea. Passing between the harbor piers the wind freshened, and steering north to Howth we made good progress across the bay. A shower came up and fell in a shining curtain on the hills, the squall filled the sails. Down in the fo'c'sle they broke yet another saucer, and prepared space for luncheon. As we neared Howth the expert ones went below to eat, the world and the wheel being left to the two novices.

Round the cliffs the silent ship glided on a silent sea. Ireland's Eye and the lighthouse stood watchful and quiet, bathed in a great peace and light. Beyond them a new world appeared, with the mountains of Mourne in the distance, and another island, Lambay, on the horizon. Lambay is a tranquil little kingdom in itself. The island has a beautiful old dwelling, modernized for comfort; some laborers' cottages, its own prosperous tillage, its tiny harbor. The owner favors black beasts, so all the animals on the island are black—sheep, cattle, pigs. The north side which is not arable has been taken by the sea gulls for their own, the rocks are white with them, the air shattered by their cries.

The wind veered. The tiller trembled under the hand and the sails hovered. Then wind and tide strengthened suddenly, the skipper put aside his needlework—having five women on board he had been posing as one who did his own mending—and turned his efficient presence to the sails. Green waves, no longer ripples, and a head wind met the bow, challenging, exhilarating. Pitching we tacked our way, and the yacht dipped her bowsprit as we went, the sky clouded.

Down in the cabin there was a great sense of security. The meal was over. The expert ones' flying feet beat the deck overhead, the skipper's orders from the distance mingled pleasantly with the sound of waters. The literary passenger, his coat collar up, sat under the hatch and read aloud to all who would listen, chuckling happily as he had chuckled all day long. In sight of the hills then, and past the harbor piers, where a passing snatch of music drifted by from bands upon the shore, like elfin notes, the players all unseen.

The harbor lights were lit one by one, the anchor chain rattled out. Our first sail was over, but its memory remains.

Charity First

A hungry traveler put his head out of a car window as his train pulled up at a small station and said to a boy:

"Here, boy, take this dime and get me a sandwich, will you? And here's another dime. Get a sandwich for yourself, too."

The boy darted away and just as the train was starting off he returned munching a sandwich. Running to the window he thrust something into the traveler's hand and exclaimed:

"Here's your dime back, boss! They had only one sandwich left."

THE INDIAN MARINE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that India is developing into a self-governing unit of the British Empire, the desire for a revival of the Indian Marine is sure to grow with the national aspirations. True, the service, which was originally formed at Surat in 1613, was maintained at the cost of the British East India Company, and most of its personnel was British. But it was of local creation, intertwined with the annals of the Peninsula for more than two centuries; is still in existence, although deprived of all but its most humble function, the transport of troops and supplies, and built up a noble tradition of sea-power in Indian waters, which should be of great value to a future Indian navy.

In proportion to its numbers and resources it achieved more of empire, and bestowed greater and more permanent blessings on the world than any other service of its kind in history. One of the claims of the British Navy to preeminence rests on the dangerous and arduous task it performed in surveying, lighting, charting and buoying unknown seas and coasts, clearing them from nests of pirates, and, generally, rendering them safe for the trade and commerce of maritime nations, without distinction. But between Suez and the China Sea, and between Madagascar and Australia, this beneficent work was done, not by the officers of the Royal Navy, but by officers of the Indian Marine, in which the proportion of first-class navigators, sailors, explorers, diplomatists, and surveyors was extremely high. They were intimately acquainted with the Asiatic-African littoral from Singapore to Zanzibar, a knowledge which was of the utmost importance in promoting trade, combined as it was with the art of managing all sorts and conditions of men. Then, until the latter half of the nineteenth century, the British flag was seldom seen on a British warship in eastern waters. It was familiar and respected, as flying from the ships of the Indian Marine. They were the wardens of the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean, and Far-Eastern seas, creating and upholding British naval power and prestige therein.

Up to 1856 one of the most important duties of the Indian Marine was the protection of the company's merchantmen from the depredations of pirates, led at one time by European desperadoes, Kidd, for instance. These supplied from the West Indies and New York, and, having no roots in the soil of Asia, were comparatively easy to deal with. But the Joasmi, Cutch, and other pirates were maritime peoples organized on land and sea. They were east of Suez what the Barbary pirates were west of it, but, whereas half of the Mediterranean littoral was safe, all along the coasts of the Indian Ocean and its arms were haunts of sea-rovers. One of the most formidable of these was Mahratta, led by Angria, who held sway within 14 miles of Bombay. Not only were these pirate fleets well armed and equipped, but they were numerically far superior to the Indian Marine. It was not until after two centuries of steady conflict that the last of the pirate nests was rooted out. In these circumstances convoy both in peace and war was an arduous task. Not only was it performed by the Indian Marine for the company's merchantmen and transports, but for native rulers as well, especially in connection with the pilgrim traffic to Mecca.

The Survey

As surveyors the officers of the Indian Marine were unsurpassed, and by their labors as such they earned lasting renown. Before the Napoleonic wars they had systematically explored the west coast of India, and made preliminary surveys of the Persian littoral, the head of the Persian Gulf, and on to Bussorah—then the great emporium of overland trade—many of the East India islands, and part of the Australian coast. When it is remembered that their instruments were inferior, that the climate was unfavorable, and that the pirates were hostile, the correctness of their charts is remarkable. After Waterloo a thorough survey was undertaken of the Persian Gulf in order to facilitate intercourse and to ferret out the pirate craft, whose familiarity with this entire coast enabled them so often to escape from pursuing cruisers of the Indian Marine; a survey of the Red Sea, of the Bay of Bengal, the China Sea, and the coast of Africa down to Zanzibar. Some idea of the nature of the work may be gathered from the fact that it took nearly nine years to survey the Persian Gulf alone.

Besides pirates the Indian Marine had to contend with the open hostility of European rivals of the British—French, Dutch, and Portuguese. It was not confined to the periods during which their respective countries were at war with Britain, but often when there was peace in Europe. Each in turn tried to storm Angria's almost impregnable stronghold, but it was the British who finally succeeded. Then there were many able and warlike Indian rulers with whom the company was at one time or another at issue. Amongst them were Arungzeb, Sivaji, and Hyder Ali. In the storming and capture of strong forts like Ormus, Surat, and Mocha, the officers of the Indian Marine showed the traditional qualities of British seamen at their best. For it should be remembered that as a navy it was complete in all its parts. The Marine Battalion, first raised in 1777 to increase the efficiency of the service, had established a highly honorable record.

In cooperation with the British Navy, the Indian Marine, ashore and afloat, played a distinguished part in the capture of Mauritius, in the Java War, the First China War, the First and Second Burmese Wars, and the Persians wars, as well as in New Zealand and the siege of Mooltan. But no one would understand that from history. Apparently the relations between the two services were so amicable that the muse assumed that they were one, which is not quite fair to the Indian Marine. When one reads, too, of the timely occupation of Perim, the Andaman Islands, and other places of strategical importance, by the British Navy, the truth is that they were occupied by the Indian Marine.

All Built in India

The ships of the Indian Marine were all built in India, at first in the company's Surat dockyard and by English marine architects. But the Parsee foreman, Lowjee Nusserwanjee, showed so much capacity that, in 1735, he was induced to take up ship construction in Bombay, which soon became the greatest naval base in the East, used for ravictualing and refitting by ships of the Indian Marine and the Royal Navy alike. Not only did India herself produce teak, which is more durable than oak, but hemp for cordage and coconut fiber for cables, hawsers and all kinds of small ropes. From Bombay dockyard, which for size, convenient situation and equipment had no superior, if equal, in Europe, were launched, too, 17 vessels for the Royal Navy, eight of them line-of-battle warships, and one of them, the Asia, was Admiral Codrington's flagship at Navarino. The master builders were all Parsees, Jamsetjee, Nowjee, and Cursetjee. Besides constructing ships for the British Navy they built to the order of native rulers. The industry was therefore of great importance to India in those days.

In 1863 the Indian Marine ceased to exist. Fortunately, its nucleus was retained, since no sooner was the flag hauled down in Bombay dockyard and the personnel scattered than the unwisdom of the policy became apparent. The service, therefore, began its career again as the Royal Indian Marine for the transport of troops and stores, a duty it always discharged so ably that it was one of the contributing causes of the success of British military operations in the East, and was especially conspicuous in the mutiny. In this connection the officers of the Indian Marine have rendered splendid service. To them in no small measure was due the appearance of the Indian contingent in Natal at the critical moment in October, 1899, and to them, amongst other Indian officers on leave, Kitchener turned in 1914, their skill and experience having been one of the factors in the almost miraculous dispatch of the British expeditionary force to the Continent in time to delay the rush of the Germans through Belgium to Paris.

STOOLBALL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that a London journal has called attention to the continued existence of the game of stoolball, some brief account of it may be welcome, the rather that the editor of Sidney Drayton and other sixteenth and seventeenth century authors who refer to it may be said, almost without exception, to have no personal knowledge of the matter.

Stoolball, like cricket, is played with sides up to eleven; the bats are small and wooden, racket-shaped and very like those used in ping pong; the wicket consists of a small wooden board four feet and six inches from the ground, and the bowler bowls underhand and full pitch. It is by no means as easy as it looks, as any cricketer who has tried it will admit. It is now essentially a woman's game, but whether the change took place when cricket came in for men, the present writer does not know; certainly players of both sexes were common in Elizabethan days.

It is essentially a village game, and has never died out in certain remote places in the Sussex Weald. In such a village, where, about the year 1895, there was a captain of the village club, which had hitherto played the game at its own sweet will, without any undue attention to rules, which are, roughly speaking, those of cricket. The discovery that under the new régime you were out if the ball even touched your wicket was an unpleasant surprise.

The game has many advantages. First of all, it gives the village woman an outside interest such as she too often lacks. It provides a wholesome out-of-door excitement such as hardly exists elsewhere than in the two counties of Kent and Sussex, and entails Saturday afternoon matches with neighboring villages which provide untold interest to both parties. The whole of both villages turns out to watch the game, and the air is full of cheers or roars at some unusually happy stroke. Next, and this is a point of great importance, no such carefully prepared ground is necessary as for cricket; any tolerably smooth field will do, and this means the third and great advantage, that subscriptions are unnecessary. A couple of pounds will provide an almost everlasting outfit for an entire village, or the carpenter may make all but the ball for love.

Canton Street Busses

Canton, China, which has long lagged behind most of the large cities of the world, may soon become a leader, so far as bus transportation is concerned. For there are some experts on city traffic who assert that the motor bus is to supplant the trolley car, and Canton, almost without knowing the benefits of anything like extended trolley or tram routes has started a passenger bus-and-trailer service, each unit seating 70 persons. For during all the time that other cities had trolley and tram service, Canton had only some three miles of road wide enough for wheeled traffic. Two years ago the modern boulevard system of the city was started by tearing down the old city walls and building broad thoroughfares, where the bus units now run, in their place.

FALL FLOWERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

While enjoying an October stroll along a grassy path in the Arnold Arboretum, that great tree museum of which Boston likes to boast but which belongs to the whole world, I came suddenly upon a little tree white with a mass of strange cup-shaped blossoms. My surprise halted my footsteps. "I came to see the ripened verdure of fall," I exclaimed aloud, "and behold, I find the flowers of spring!"

"Not exactly the flowers of spring," said an unexpected voice, as a smiling face appeared on the other side of the tree, "although I admit that they are spring-like flowers."

The face was followed by a rotund body, as a man with a pair of pruning shears in his hand arose from his knees.

"I have been a gardener here for half a dozen years," said the man, "and I have never seen the Gordonia alatamaha bloom at any other time, so I guess it is meant to flower when most of the other plants are getting ready for their winter's sleep."

"Alatamaha," I repeated, "what a delicious word! And how it smacks of the Far East!"

"May be so," said the gardener simply; "but the Gordonia doesn't come from any place much farther east than Boston, so far as I know."

And he was right, for this remarkable shrub, which seems to bloom so persistently out of season, is a native American, although its natural home is much further south than New England. It has an interesting history, as I since learned, having been discovered in Georgia by George Bartram, a Pennsylvanian who in his day was famous as a traveler and botanist. The date was 1765. In later years many botanists have searched the same region for plants of this Gordonia, but without success, and the few trees now to be found have been grown from seeds collected by the Bartram family. Probably Alatamaha is an Indian name, for it is borne by a river near which the Gordonia was found; but whenever I hear it, it invariably recalls the Taj Mahal. And whenever I think of the flower I seem to get the perfume of the camellia, for the blossoms are very much alike.

The Gordonia has only two rivals among the fall-blooming trees and shrubs, and only one can approach it in beauty. Abelia grandiflora is both lovely and sweet, but it really prefers a warmer climate than New England, and deigns to flower only when given a sheltered and secluded spot among other shrubs and trees.

Finally there is the very democratic witch hazel, which braves the cold and the snow of November, displaying clear yellow flowers with curious strap-shaped petals when all its neighbors face the world with naked branches. If I were a poet I would write an ode in honor of the witch hazel. But, alas, I am not a poet, and poets for the most part sing of other things. And for that matter, probably few of them know that such a flower exists, unless, perchance, they were brought up as country boys and remember how the seed pods pop open when taken indoors, shooting the seeds all over the room.

New
Luncheon Salads

—By Mrs. Knox

TO get a new salad combination, one that is as delightful as it is unusual, is not as easy as it might seem. Yet in the new "Jewel Salad" recipe given here, cucumbers and pineapple are blended with Knox Gelatine into a most delicious and most unusual salad. It may be served as a salad-dessert for luncheon or supper, or as a complete salad course for dinner. Try it today.

Jewel Salad

½ envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
½ cup cucumber
½ cup canned sliced pineapple
¼ cup cold water
¼ cup boiling water
¼ cup sugar
¼ cup vinegar
2-3 cup pineapple syrup
1 tablespoonful tarragon or plain vinegar
1 tablespoonful lemon juice
Few grains salt

Pare, chop and drain cucumber; there should be one-half cup. Chop and drain pineapple; there should be one-half cup. Mix cucumber and pineapple and add gelatine which has been soaked in cold water and dissolved in boiling water; then add remaining ingredients. Turn into individual molds, first dipped in cold water, and chill. Remove from molds to nest of lettuce leaves. Accompany with mayonnaise dressing.

Other Salad Recipes Free

If you are especially fond of salads, you will find many new and unusual salad combinations in my recipe books, "Food Economy" and "Dainty Desserts"—which use all of the season's fruits and vegetables, as well as meat, fish and crabflake salads.

The booklets also contain recipes for all kinds of jellied desserts, puddings, ice creams, sherbets and chilled dishes. Send for them; they are free. Just enclose 4c in stamps to cover postage, and mention your grocer's name. Address—

Mrs. Charles B. Knox
KNOX GELATINE
800 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.

Wherever a recipe calls for gelatine—think of
KNOX

State Street Trust Co.
MAIN OFFICE
33 STATE STREET
COPLEY SQUARE BRANCH
570 Boylston Street
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH
Corner Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St.,
BOSTON, MASS.

NON-PAR STOCK LAWS ARE URGED

Right to Capitalize Premium Surplus and Put Out Securities Without Par Value to Assure Competition Asked at Hearing

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Changes in the laws to allow the issue of stock below par or with no par value, on the ground that the present laws interfere with successful sale of companies' securities, and to permit capitalization of premium surplus, in order that a basis of property value may be established for the computation of rates and dividends, were urged yesterday at a hearing before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission. These changes were embodied in bills presented to the last session of the General Court, where they were held up and a resolve directing the commission to investigate the subject was substituted. Although the active opposition to the measures when they appeared in the Legislature was based on the plea of "protection of the public interest," representation and testimony at the hearings thus far have been largely confined to proponents of the legislation.

Appearing in favor of the no-par stock proposal, Henry I. Harriman, president of the New England Power Company, pointed out that the gas and electric companies have increased their plant accounts by about 50 per cent in the last few years. If business progresses in proportion during the next five years these companies will need between $2,000,000,000 and $3,000,000,000 he said. If the Massachusetts companies are to obtain the money they will need, Mr. Harriman declared, the laws of the State must be changed to allow issues of stock that can compete with other securities in the national market.

Factors Behind Price

Mr. Harriman named three factors as affecting the price at which stock or bonds can be sold. The most important, he said, is rate of return; second, public standing of the company; and, third, the plant property account or assets. The right to convert par into non-par stock, he said, does not affect the controlling factors in price, but allows a greater flexibility in adjusting the price of the security to the demand.

"The non-par stock principle is the fairest and most reasonable basis for the issue of stock," Mr. Harriman asserted. "The par was established to prevent 'stock watering,' and the suggested laws do not clash with the legislation against this practice. Practically no stock is worth par after the first issue—is not quoted or sold as such—yet the state law forbids its issue at less than par.

"A share of stock should be a divisible interest in the assets of a company. The non-par statement merely shows that the company has a certain number of shares outstanding, and the investor must consider the controlling factors in making the purchase. The Public Utilities Department controls the price as much as in the case of stocks with par value."

Prohibition of the right to sell below par results in such practices as the issue of rights, which is "a subterfuge and undesirable," Mr. Harriman said. Without par value the stock could be issued at the market price, but the fact that it is issued at below par does not necessarily mean that the company is in financial straits. Mr. Harriman declared that the change is needed both from the standpoint of the utilities and the public.

Questioned as to the relation of the proposed law to the anti-stock dividend law, on the statute books for 50 years, by Alonzo Weed of the commission, Mr. Harriman stated that extent of change should be measured by compatibility with the public interest. He said that many of the barriers to stock operations result in enhancing the value of Massachusetts securities.

Reiteration of the opinion that inconsistency exists between the proposed legislation and the anti-stock dividend law by Mr. Weed did not result in a conclusive answer from Everett W. Burdett, author of the legislation and counsel for utility interests. Taking up the objection made to his premium capitalization bill during the legislative session by the City of Boston, in the assertion that it would constitute a stock dividend, Mr. Burdett declared that a stock dividend "is a gift to the stockholders coming out of some one else's pocket."

Change in Viewpoint

Albert E. Pillsbury, also representing utility interests, declared that the occasion of the anti-stock dividend law "was based on the assumption that rates are affected by the number of shares outstanding—a delusion that has been dispelled." Mr. Burdett added that the "true basis for the regulation of rates—the value of the property"—must be reached. Mr. Weed suggested that the difficulty with the railroads is that they have been using the value of the property as a basis for computation.

In conclusion, Mr. Pillsbury declared for less restraint on the utility companies, and asserted that the confusion of the issue arises from failure to distinguish between two practically unrelated phases. The first, he defined as the relationship between the company and the public, which is controlled by the public board. This is not related to the second, he declared, which is the relationship between the company and the stockholders. Hearing was adjourned to October 27.

CHANGES IN QUEBEC CABINET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec — Important changes in the provincial Cabinet are announced officially. J. A. Tessier, for some time Minister of Highways, has been appointed chairman of the Running Streams Commission, succeeding Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, who has been acting in that capacity for some months. J. L. Perron, hitherto Minister Without Portfolio, is appointed Minister of Highways. Two new ministers without portfolio are also appointed, Emile Moreau of Lake St. John and Aurele Lacombe of Montreal. Mr. Perron, the new Minister of Highways, is a prominent Montreal lawyer and has been a member of the Legislative Council, or upper house of the Legislature, for some years. Mr. Moreau has taken an active part in the work of colonization in the Lake St. John district, which he represents in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Lacombe is a well-known Labor leader in Montreal and represents the Dorion division of that city in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Tessier, former Minister of Highways, who becomes chairman of the Running Streams Commission, has been a member of the provincial Cabinet from 1914 until now. Paul Tourigny of Victoriaville, former member of the Legislative Assembly for Arthabaska, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council.

BUILDING ACTIVE IN RHODE ISLAND CITY

More Permits Issued in Providence in September Than in Any Month Since War Began

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—More dwelling house building permits in this city were issued during the month of September than in any month since the United States declared a state of war to exist in April, 1917. Permits for houses to accommodate 90 families were issued. The new dwellings are in sizes ranging from single family houses to 12-family apartment houses.

The announcement was considered of the most optimistic character at City Hall, where Mayor Joseph H. Gainer has been devoting most of his time to the plans for his campaign to combat rent profiteering. The Mayor has undertaken to fight exorbitant landlords by giving publicity to their practices. The results are not yet manifest, but with the materialization of a home-building boom he predicts that the profiteering landlord will shortly be under fire from two directions.

An analysis of the building spurt shows that it has assumed substantial proportions. In the four months from June 1 to September 30 there were 170 dwelling permits to house 299 families. The total new housing accommodations during the whole of the year 1920 was for 258 families. Hence in the past four months the gain in accommodations for families has been 41 more than in the entire 12 months of 1920.

The war-time restriction of house building wrought the most acute housing shortage in this city that has ever been experienced. Since delving into the situation it has developed that tenement rents, because of the impossibility of families moving, jumped as high as 133 per cent.

Valuations of such real estate have increased with the increasing of the yield. These valuations have become prohibitive to buyers and the market is stagnant. For months building has been the most promising hope of relief. Now the building movement is apparently well under way.

PACIFIC COAST MINES REDUCE COAL PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Washington—The Pacific Coast Coal Company has announced reductions ranging from $1.90 to $2.80 in the retail prices of coal produced in Washington mines. The cut came as the fulfillment of a promise made by the operators when they announced that prices would be cut with the reopening of the mines under the Allport wage scale. As this was rejected by the union workers, the mines have been opened by non-union workers.

N. D. Moore, vice-president of the Pacific Coast Coal Company, says that production is above 600 tons per day and steadily on the increase. The principal mines shipping coal are located at Newcastle, Issaquah, Black Diamond, Franklin, and Burnett, Washington.

MEXICO ON STANDARD TIME

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Standard time was again in use in this city on Wednesday, daylight saving time having been abandoned at midnight. The clocks were turned one hour ahead six months ago for the purpose of saving electricity, there being a water power shortage in Mexico.

SIBERIA THROUGH THE AGES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The future of Siberia hangs in the balance; and although this vast region, occupying a third part of the greatest continent, has had no great past, it may be of interest to glance backward, for the trend of history often offers a considerable criterion of the future.

The statement that Siberia has had no great past is purely comparative. To archæologists and ethnologists northern Asia is still a fertile field for discovery. Historians will tell you that the origin of the Vigurs is still wrapt in darkness, and that there is ample room for investigation as regards the aboriginal Finnish races who peopled Siberia at the dawn of history. The fact that the earliest traces of the human race go back to about 4000 B. C., and that Siberian annals include the names of Hun, Mongol and Tartar, in no way suggest a lack of ancient glory. But still Siberia has remained throughout the ages sidetracked, on the wrong side of Asia, just off the great trade routes between east and west—too far north to attract attention, too cold and too uninviting to tempt conquest. Siberia is, in fact, one of those regions which nature appears to have conserved untouched over millions of years for the special benefit of the twentieth century. Its secrets have remained unguessed, its wealth practically intact, its vast area unpopulated, until the present day. Who can ever guess the aspect of rural Siberia of say 2000 A. D.?

That the future of the great region lying between the Urals and the Pacific is of paramount importance cannot be questioned. On this crowded planet, a few million square miles of sparsely populated, rich agricultural land, including virgin forests and wide prairies, cannot be ignored. The fact that the region is not well placed as regards the main lines of communication of the present day is no matter, as time will show, for are not all natural obstacles falling fast. Siberia must take its place as a region of great production, distributing its natural resources to the ends of the earth, and incidentally creating a people who will be a power in the world.

Comparison With Northern Canada

The analogy between northern Asia and North America forces itself upon us. These two zones both extend far into the arctic circle, both are characterized by fertile plains of virgin soil, wide prairies, high mountains, and both possess the same featureless arctic deserts. Both have been conquered, colonized and developed by people of European origin. There is no apparent reason why both countries should not be at exactly the same state of development and progress at the present day.

Yet there is a difference. Northern Asia was monopolized by the Slavs, there was practically no outside influence, no foreign blood, and, until quite recently, no foreign capital. Russians alone accomplished the conquest and colonization of the 3000 miles to the Pacific. They pressed eastward as if imbued with some strange compelling force. Within 150 years of the first forays carried out by Yermak across the Urals, the Russians had reached the Pacific, and with insatiable appetites had started afresh upon North America. Russia expanded beyond her power. The result was that Siberia did not progress as fast as she might have done. It was not until the introduction of foreign influences and foreign capital that Siberia made pace; but the revolution has put Siberia back to the state in which she was found by the first Russian pioneers 300 years ago!

Let us look at the general physical aspect of the great land. Imagine a vast plain, wide as the sea and almost as boundless; imagine a border zone of giant mountain ranges protecting the lowlands as a park wall does a park—a barrier against encroachment. Imagine this reproduced on a scale of 3000 miles by 1500, and you have an idea of Siberia. It is all very much the same from Russia to Manchuria. The fertile plains prevail in the west, the mountains predominate in the east, but the general aspect is that of a great plain stretching northward to the Arctic Ocean, backed on the south by a continuous mountain wall running from the Caspian to Kamchatka.

Untold Mineral Wealth

The snow-capped ranges supply the sources of rivers, which eventually form gigantic waterways and serve as arteries to the great plains. Siberia is seamed with these navigable rivers, which rise in China and flow to the arctic seas. The mountains also supply unlimited timber and vast untouched (unimagined) mineral wealth. (All the masks of the unnamed, aboriginal peoples, found in the "tumuli" which are so common in certain districts, are of gold; while the presence of tin is suspected, for although the bronze implements and ornaments were long supposed to have originated in Europe or Malay, old tin workings have recently been discovered in the valley of the Irtish.) The high lands also provide both a glorious recreation ground; one must forever divorce from one's thought the Siberia of one's early imagination, a dismal region of snow and cold. The Siberian summer is hot, especially so on the southern frontiers. In the highlands and their foothills lies the source of a great dairy industry, while the plains beyond offer possibilities of agriculture which, done on a vast scale, should turn Siberia into the granary of the world. This new Siberia has yet to be made.

The ancient story of the region is significant, though scanty. At the dawn of history it is quite certain that the climate was more even in temperature, and that the land was more favorable to human occupation than it is now. There are certain areas—the country bordering the middle Yenisei for instance—which show signs of having been the headquarters of a comparatively dense population of primitive races. We know very little about these people, but they left us some interesting relics, which indicate the stage of civilization to which they had attained. The Yeniseians, as they are called, had acquired considerable knowledge of husbandry, and of working in metals. Their rock drawings testify to the fact that they herded reindeer, cattle and camels—a strange mixture, but true—for any traveler can today meet with these three beasts, and the yak as well, within a short distance of each other. These people used bronze implements and could work in gold and silver, but were ignorant of the use of iron. This was a period of great racial movement in Asia. North and south, east and west the tribes were seeking outlets for their increase, or refuges from their oppressors. Wars and migrations caused a disorder, which render it difficult for us to trace even the main movements.

The general trend was that of invasion from the direction of China. Strange alien races emerged from the Gobi desert and fell upon the Siberian settlements. The Vigurs, for instance, exercised a great power in southern Siberia from the fourth to the eighth centuries. These nomad people, of problematic origin, who came up from Mongolia and conquered the Yeniseians, were the original stock from which sprang the Turkish race, who later overflowed all Central Asia, and founded an empire on the shores of the Bosporus. These invaders drove out the aborigines, some retreated into the impenetrable forests, others migrated northward. All were unable to cope with the new and severe conditions of life in the tundras. They lost their knowledge of mining and of agriculture until at the present day we find them—the Samoyedes, uncouth nomads, Uriankhai, the shy forest dwellers, Ostyak, Dolgan, Tungus, and Kakut—in fact practically all present-day indigenous tribes. Thus the original inhabitants of Siberia were supplanted by Turki invaders; who in their turn were driven out by the Mongols. The Mongols, however, left no impression on Siberia. These famous destroyers swept the open lands to the south, and did not overrun Siberia, which always remained outside their sphere of influence.

The Rise of the Tartars

The only power which arose out of the chaos was that of the so-called Tartars (really a Turko-Finnish people, converts to Islam), who set up independent khanates or kingdoms, the chief of these being Sibir and Kazan. Then, for once, Siberia encroached on Russia. The new Mussulman kingdoms came into conflict with the Christian Slavs, and carried on successful wars against them. But the swing of the pendulum came, the Tzardom of Muscovy gathered strength and started on the great adventure into Siberia, which eventually made Russia mistress of all northern Asia. The sixteenth century was occupied with the overthrow of the Tartary khanates; after that all Siberia lay open before them, for there was little or no resistance on the part of the remnants of the aboriginal tribes.

Yermak, the first and most famous of the pioneers, crossed the Urals in 1580; by 1620 the Russian advance held the valley of the Yenisei, since which the methodical Russianization of the nameless regions to the north and of the richer portions to the south has gone steadily onward. The open nature of Siberia renders it suitable to quick and permanent settlement by such a virile people as the Slavs. With amazing rapidity they penetrated to the uttermost corners of Siberia.

Siberia of the present day presents the spectacle of a country in the throes of slow rebirth. The whole immense tract of country is toiling through a transition stage between barbarism and civilization. It is only partially "opened up," transport is either lacking or very crude, trade is hampered instead of helped, government is insecure instead of stable. It is conceivable that the young "colony" will separate itself from the old country and make its way alone. Given sound government, Siberia would soon recover all it has lost through the revolution, and its success would be assured.

Reproduced by permission

A highway for the not improbable commerce of Siberia's future

NEW JERSEY LABOR TO DIVIDE ITS VOTE

Federation Resolves, at Annual Convention, to Aid Friends Regardless of Their Party—Constabulary Law Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A nonpartisan vote at the coming election, considering only the attitude of candidates to Labor, was recommended by the New Jersey State Federation of Labor to all its members at its forty-third annual convention in Jersey City, New Jersey, this week. The resolution called upon all to vote for friends and defeat enemies, irrespective of party labels.

The convention indorsed Democrats for anti-injunction legislation, and also for the passage of laws defining and permitting picketing. It was pointed out that the law relating to contracts on public works does not state that a violation shall be considered a misdemeanor or disorderly conduct, and does not provide that the courts shall have jurisdiction, adding that it should be amended to that end.

The convention adopted resolutions condemning the Ku-Klux Klan, on the ground that there is no place in America for an organization that hides behind masks.

As a means toward ending unemployment, the convention urged that incoming legislators and local officials proceed with needed construction work.

The federation indorsed the work of the Anti-Blue Law Association; urged that hours of labor should be reduced and made consecutive for women; also that their night work should be limited; and demanded the repeal of the state constabulary law, characterizing that law as now in force a "poorly disguised instrument intended to intimidate striking workmen." The resolution urged a law, in substitution for this, that would "actually protect rural citizens."

The federation discussed rent profiteering and pledged its support to the Tenants League in its effort to organize branches throughout the State to combat that evil.

An effort was made to inject prohibition into the fall campaign by adoption of resolutions urging legislation to amend the Van Ness prohibition enforcement act to permit trial by jury and to limit the search and seizure provisions of the law.

Other resolutions adopted called upon the government to relase all American prisoners of war convicted under the espionage law, condemned the Hudson County Open Shop League and indorsed again the Irish Republic.

REFRIGERATOR CAR SHORTAGE FORECAST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Railroad officials have been enlisted in a campaign to increase the utilization of refrigerator car equipment, according to the American Railway Association. In an effort to avert a possible shortage, circulars have been sent to shippers and roads alike, urging fuller loading, speeding up of refrigerator car repairs, and their exclusion from all service except that of hauling perishable commodities.

Estimates available to the traffic officials, it was said, indicate that the traffic in perishable commodities, principally fruits and vegetables, will break all records and strain all facilities during the next 60 to 90 days.

Save at Hanke's
MAIN ST. OPP. 3RD
CIN.

MR. HYLAN TELLS HIS TRACTION PLAN

In Accepting Democratic Nomination for Mayor of New York He Declares "Home Rule" Is Chief Issue Before the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The chief plank of the platform erected by Mayor John F. Hylan in his campaign for reelection this fall is that all public utilities should be owned and controlled by the municipality, subject to the sole regulation of local officials, untrammelled by up-state legislative interference. In his acceptance of the Democratic nomination to succeed himself, the Mayor dwelt particularly on his maintenance of the 5-cent fare on street railways, and attacked the State Transit Commission, whose recently published plan for the rehabilitation of these roads included municipal ownership and that same 5-cent fare; also the return to the free transfer system abolished in the present administration, without which, it was pointed out, a real 5-cent fare does not exist.

The supreme issue of the campaign is home rule, the Mayor declared, ignoring the fact that home rule, a 5-cent fare and municipal ownership of public utilities are also planks in his Republican opponent's platform, as well as features of the Transit Commission's proposed plan.

Municipal Operator

"Our recommendation is that the private operators turn the city-owned subways back to the city for municipal operation at a 5-cent fare," said the Mayor, outlining his own transit plan as a "constructive remedy for the transit crisis in New York City."

"These lines carry more than two-thirds of all the passengers in the city. Surface lines that have become obsolete can and should be taken off the streets of our city. The city will not buy them. It could not afford to accept them as a gift. Many of them should long since have been junked."

Claiming that the private owners to whom the city leased its lines on condition that they should be operated on a 5-cent fare had tried to force permission to charge 8 and 10-cent fares, the Mayor told how the Board of Estimate had met the situation when the overcrowding became scandalous by installing and operating temporary busses.

"Before the operation of the busses was stopped by court order, 46 routes had been established and 75,000,000 passengers carried at a 5-cent fare," Mayor Hylan continued. "New York would today have thousands of up-to-date, spacious, comfortable, sanitary, well-lighted and ventilated municipal automobiles on the streets if we were not prevented by the private traction interests, who secured injunctions restraining the Board of Estimate and Apportionment from appropriating money for that purpose.

Profit from Busses

"The municipal operation of busses would have been profitable to the city. Our experience shows that the first 100 busses to be put into service will bring an estimated annual profit of $137,532 to the city. If the same ratio were applied to 1000 busses to supply the present needs, the profit to the city would be $1,375,320 yearly."

The Mayor had already characterized the plan of the state Transit Commission as indefensible and a merely preliminary plan, "not to be taken seriously except by the gullible during the four weeks preceding election, and then only by those of the gullible who are not sufficiently able to see that what is set forth in it is not what it means." He claimed that it meant neither municipal ownership nor the 5-cent fare, but rather a backing of the "transit ring" with its 8 or 10-cent fare and the joining of wholly unrelated transit lines.

DEMAND FOR OREGON CEDAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon—At Port Orford in Curry County there is a brisk demand for white cedar, and owing to the fact that this particular variety of cedar in quantity is to be found only in southern Coos County and northern Curry County, there has been a steady activity in the lumber business there. The total production of white cedar in this section of the State during the year amounts to about 50,000,000 feet, at a value of approximately $1,000,000. It is estimated that about 10 per cent of the entire production is being shipped to Japan. Locally it is being used for railroad ties and auto battery plates.

RAILROADS SEEK TO REDUCE THEIR RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—Beginning a determined battle to regain the freight business which has been lost to various steamship lines, the railroads centering in San Diego and elsewhere in southern California, in conjunction with all other transcontinental lines of the United States, have just filed a petition asking the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to cut the rates on carload freight from points east of Denver to the Pacific coast.

The most stubborn opposition to this procedure, it is expected, will come from the states lying between Denver and the Pacific coast points, as the railroads are seeking permission to cut rates under the provisions of section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act.

This section stipulates that no rail line shall be permitted to carry freight on a long haul over a given line at a lower rate than on a shorter haul on the same line, in the same direction, without the permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is this special permission that the rail lines are now seeking.

FARM MACHINERY PRICES ARE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Further reductions in prices, ranging from 10 to 20 per cent, which became effective October 1, are made by the International Harvester Company on practically all of its lines of farm implements.

This is the company's second general price reduction announced during 1921. In March and April prices were cut from 10 to 15 per cent on all agricultural machines and in July the second reduction of the year was made on all types of tractors.

In announcing the reduction the Harvester management said: "These prices were made after a careful study of market and Labor conditions and represent our judgment of the lowest possible raw material and production cost that can, under the most favorable conditions, be forecast for the manufacturing season of 1922."

McALPIN'S
FOURTH STREET
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Every whim of Fashion is interpreted in our showing of

Fall and Winter Modes

Prices are unmistakably moderate, exemplifying our slogan—
"Style Without Extravagance."

The Lowry & Goebel Co.
FURNITURE
of Character at Popular Prices
Home of the Pathé Pathéphone, a Perfected Phonograph
125-127-129 West Fifth St., Cincinnati

Potters Shoes
A Household Word in Cincinnati since 1866
We've Grown with the City
CINCINNATI, OHIO
18-20-22-24 WEST FIFTH STREET

Women with Full Figures

An attractive figure is not a matter of size but of correct proportions. The stout women who are never spoken of as "stout" are those who give a little time and thought to proper corseting.

Rengo Belt Corsets give the wearer an appearance of slenderness. The exclusive Rengo Belt feature is that it is strengthened at the points of greatest strain. They have the reputation of being "the most economical corsets of their kind ever devised."

Priced from $2 to $10
Sold at All Good Stores
The Crown Corset Company
296 Fifth Avenue, New York

Trade Mark Reg.
Rengo Belt Corsets

MEXICAN COURTS ASSUME NEW POWER

Recent Supreme Court Decisions Limit Executive and Legislative Body, but Are so Far Respected—Marks New Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—One of the outstanding features of recent affairs in Mexico is the ascendancy to power of the judicial branch of the national government, according to copies of the "Diario Oficial," the daily record of operations of the federal government. The Supreme Court of the nation has overruled the executive branch, and has halted action of the legislative by two decisions, considered in Mexico to be the most important ever given by any court of that country.

The first of these decisions restrained the government of the State of Veracruz from imposing its profit-sharing law, after that law had been approved by Alvaro Obregon, President of Mexico.

The second decision directly enjoined the Mexican President and the Mexican Congress from confiscating foreign oil properties acquired prior to May 1, 1917.

In the days of the Diaz, Madero, Huerta, and Carranza administrations in Mexico, the Supreme Court was held subservient to the Executive Department of the government. While not technically so under the orders of the various presidents, the supreme tribunal never attempted to countermand an executive order or to declare void an act of the federal Congress which had received the approval of the national Executive.

Prominent Mexicans consider this action by the Supreme Court to be one of the greatest steps the Republic has taken toward real liberty and actual freedom since the country was released from the control of Spain and the Roman Catholic priesthood, more than a century ago.

Domingo F. Ybarra, one of the most prominent international attorneys of Mexico City, who is in San Francisco on his way to Calexico, California, in the interests of the Mexican National Government regarding the great Nazas irrigation project, commented on these decisions of the Supreme Court of Mexico, to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, as follows:

New Government by Law

"The judicial department of the Government of Mexico is for the first time in the history of that country, free from the domination of either the executive or the legislative branch. This means that Mexico has taken a long step toward government by law, instead of by executive order, or by the commands of the national Congress, issued by that legislative body at the behest of whoever happened to be president. At no time in the history of Mexico prior to this year would a court, not even the highest tribunal in the country, have dared to so contravene the wishes of the executive as this bench of the supreme court has done. It is a wonderful advancement; it is that statement from Mexico that the law is above the man, and apparently both decisions have been received with good grace by President Obregon, who, in fact, is responsible for the conditions which have enabled the Supreme Court to manifest such freedom of thought and such powerful interpretation of the law.

"To Americans, living under a vast system of orderly court procedure, where the Constitution and the law are supreme, understanding of conditions from which these Supreme Court decisions release us in Mexico, must be almost impossible, and I am hardly able to express the value of these and other similar decisions, which probably will follow them, to the nation, the people, the government, the international relations and the general business and social life of Mexico. Prior to this time the right of injunction, held to be one of the bases of liberty in the United States, has been virtually unknown in Mexico, or, so far as that is concerned, in any other Latin-American country, with the possible exception of Costa Rica, where certain powerful American interests have enforced it as one of the laws of the land. The element of the injunction exists in the Constitution and on the statute books of virtually all the southern republics, but so subservient are even the highest courts to the executive power that it is never called into service.

"The first decision of the Supreme Court of Mexico halts a retroactive law recently passed by the legislature of the State of Veracruz, signed by Governor Tejada of that State, and approved in public statements by President Obregon. This law provided that all profits taken by any individual, firm or corporation in business in that State, should be divided, at least once a year, with the employees of that individual, firm or corporation. The minimum part of such profits to be given to the employees was fixed at 10 per cent, but the maximum was left to a commission to be appointed by the governor, which had final authority, not even subject to the courts, to compel all employers to distribute the percentage of their profits which this commission ordered among their employees.

Measure Was Retroactive

"The bad feature of this law, aside from the placing of so much power in the hands of an appointed commission, was that it was made retroactive to January 1, 1917, compelling all employers for four years back to render an account of their profits and to disburse to their employees during all that period a certain percentage of their profits. The penalty provided for violation of the akase of this commission is the confiscation of property, its sale and the distribution of all the proceeds of that sale among the employees. Manifestly, such a law is against public policy, contrary to the public good, and, in my opinion, unconstitutional, and I so informed the Department of the Interior when asked for advice concerning it. Notwithstanding this, the law was upheld by the Executive and by the Governor of the State of Veracruz, against the protest of foreign investors, owners of established industries, as well as native employers in that State.

"Now, the Supreme Court of the nation has granted an injunction against the law, only a temporary injunction, truly, but a decision which shows that the justices of the Supreme Court believe there is cause for the claim that the law is unconstitutional. Aside from advancing Mexico to a position in which the law of the land is supreme, this decision should improve the opinion of other nations, the attitude of foreign investors, and the confidence of the world generally in Mexico.

"The second decision is of especial interest to the United States and to Great Britain, since it halts confiscation of American and other foreign oil properties worth hundreds of millions of dollars, under another retroactive law, a hold-over statute of the Carranza Administration, which President Obregon and the national Congress sought to enforce. This law, which is a part of the so-called 'Carranza Constitution,' of May 1, 1917, orders the nationalization of all oil lands in Mexico, and is, therefore, retroactive, since it comprehends the nationalization of such lands acquired by foreign owners prior to the adoption of this Constitution in 1917. There is a grave doubt in my mind as to the validity of this Constitution, but, aside from that question, it is manifestly unsound to attempt the confiscation of properties acquired in good faith prior to the adoption of such a law.

Oil Land Ownership

"From conversations with justices of the Mexican Supreme Court, I am of the belief that they hold that the nationalization of Mexican oil lands, except for the undeveloped lands which are as yet government property, is illegal. That is to say, the government has not the right and cannot give itself the right at any time, to take over developed oil properties, except under the law of 'eminent domain' in time of immediate necessity, such as war, internal troubles, or for purposes of transportation lines. No such necessity now exists; much less, then, as the Supreme Court holds in its recent decision, is there any basis for the confiscation of properties acquired by either native or foreign owners, prior to the attempt to make the confiscatory statute a part of the organic law of the country.

"A great deal of the developed oil land of Mexico is owned by foreigners, although I believe that the majority of that area is in the hands of native owners, who have leased it for development to foreign corporations. These foreign corporations, having established oil-producing plants costing many millions of dollars, will lose as much or more than the native landowners under such a confiscatory law, since the native has an opportunity, by this law, to lease the land which he formerly owned from the government when the latter has taken it over, and in fact, has the first option, automatically, on such lease. The derricks, pumping plants, pipe lines, refineries, and other developments done by foreign capital, however, would pass irretrievably to the government, at a figure to be fixed by government appraisers, at a time when there is no practical necessity, in law or in fact, for such seizure.

"Thus, this injunction by the Supreme Court, forbidding such confiscation, is virtually a statement to foreign investors in Mexico that their investments are to be protected by the law and not by the personal opinion or desire of the Executive, or by any edict of a congress which may be unfavorable to foreign development of Mexican resources. Such an upholding of the law cannot but create a favorable impression throughout the world, and I look for considerable betterment of the foreign relations of Mexico following the general publication of the meaning of these decisions.

"President Obregon, against whom both these decisions are directed, oddly enough is responsible for the freedom of the Supreme Court which enabled that tribunal to issue these injunctions. In the days of former administrations in Mexico, at any time since the establishment of the second republic and the founding of the national Supreme Court in 1876, the issuance of such injunctions by the court would have been met by the arrest of the justices, and the closing of the court. Now, however, the decisions will be fought out legally, on briefs before the Supreme Court, and the injunctions either made permanent or some other decision rendered. In either event, the power of the courts and the law has been demonstrated for the first time in Mexico."

COOPERATIVE BANKS TO DISCUSS ISSUES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Legislation affecting cooperative banks, relationship between the banks and the Federal Reserve system and the trust companies, thrift, building and loan activities and the general outlook for the future are among the issues which will come before the thirty-second annual convention of the Massachusetts Cooperative Bank League at the Hotel Somerset, October 13 to 15. The objects of the league are defined as to promote the collective interest of cooperative banks, to assist in legislation and needed changes, to meet for mutual benefit, to promote uniformity in the administration of the banks and to promote and forward any measure having for its object the welfare of the banks.

FREE CANAL TOLLS POLICY OPPOSED

Borah Bill Denounced as in Violation of Treaty Pledges by Senator Colt — Warning Is Given of Such a Precedent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Debate on the Borah bill providing free passage through the Panama Canal for American coastwise vessels, took an unexpected turn in the Senate yesterday when vigorous opposition to such legislative action was voiced on the theory that it would not only violate the sanctity of treaties entered into by the United States, but would undermine efforts to bring about the peace of the world.

Because the "peace of the world rests upon the sanctity of treaties," LeBaron B. Colt (R.), Senator from Rhode Island, took the position that the question of free tolls for American ships is one that must be determined through diplomatic channels, and not by legislative action of Congress. For the United States to make its own interpretations of a question that involves the rights of other nations the supreme law of the land, Senator Colt declared would be injurious to efforts now being made to bring the nations of the world together in closer harmony.

An Embarrassing Precedent

"The limitation of armaments, obligatory conferences, the settlement of judicial disputes by arbitration, the investigation and report of non-judicial disputes, a world court of justice, all rest upon treaties," declared Senator Colt. "For the United States, when a dispute arises regarding the true interpretation of a treaty, arbitrarily to enact a statute making its own interpretations the supreme law of the land, undermines all those efforts to help forward the peace of the world, because it is the substitution of the rule of power for the rule of justice and good will among nations."

The Rhode Island Senator made pointed reference to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, under which the Panama Canal was opened to the vessels of all nations on equal terms. "The terms of this treaty," Senator Colt held, "raised a purely judicial question relating to the true construction of an international contract."

"We now propose to prejudice the case in our own favor by substituting legislation for arbitration, and we propose to do this by the reenactment of the same statute which was repealed by Congress after months of debate," continued the Senator.

"The whole world is interested in this treaty. It relates to a great canal which divides continents and unites oceans. If this is to be the policy of the United States with respect to treaty obligations, we surely ought to notify foreign powers in order that they may understand our position before entering into these international contracts.

"We have three great treaties now pending before the Senate, and in order that Germany, Austria and Hungary may understand our position, we should ratify each of these treaties with the following reservation: 'The United States reserves the right, in case this treaty is open to two interpretations, to make its own interpretation the supreme law of the land by statutory enactment without the consent of the other contracting party and against its protest.'

Policy Should Be Declared

"In the great international Conference which is about to assemble in Washington in the interests of the peace of the world, the United States should also announce that it has abandoned the principle of arbitration, and that its future policy with respect to the obligations of treaties will be founded on the rule of legislative power, and not on the rule of justice. Such an announcement would open up a wide field of discussion, and would undoubtedly have a very serious effect upon the ultimate outcome of the Conference, which, of course, if successful, will result in some form of a treaty."

A vigorous defense of the free tolls bill was made by William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, who claimed that the United States had the right, and it is its duty, to use the canal for its coast-wise trade by the enactment of legislation "without the aid or consent of any foreign country."

"It is claimed on behalf of Great Britain that she only asks the United States to act toward Panama as she acts toward Suez," said Senator Calder. "This claim is not true. Notwithstanding the provision of the Convention of Constantinople, Great Britain regards the Suez Canal as a proprietary body of water, and not as an international waterway. England allowed France to construct the Suez Canal, and when it was finished England secured the control of it."

GRAPE SHIPMENTS HEAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California — Official announcement is made that grape shipments aggregating from 20,000 to 25,000 carloads are now moving out of the California grape districts. These grapes, many of which are going from Escondido, near here, are being shipped to all parts of the United States, and the prices paid are from $50 to $80 a ton.

OFFER TO LUMBERMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon—Men in lumber camps are to have an opportunity for vocational instruction. If they are willing to pay half the cost, the other half will be paid by the State Board for Vocational Education. Mr. A. R. Nichols, state supervisor of trades and industries and instructor on vocational education at Oregon Agricultural College, states, "that much has been done in the way of furnishing entertainment for the men, but this is the first time that an opportunity to study subjects of their own choice has been given them." The employees of one lumber company when approached with the proposed opportunity were very enthusiastic, some expressing a desire to learn steam engineering, others prefered acetylene welding, and many wished to study arithmetic, civil government, history and English.

NEED IS FOR STABLE CURRENCY

Mr. Hoover Advocates International Action by Banks of Issue —The American Valuation Plan Opposed by Exporters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The two outstanding events of the second day of the meeting of the American Manufacturers Export Association yesterday were the address of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, at the banquet advocating international action by the great banks of issue, to stabilize currency, and the adoption of a resolution proposed by Charles M. Schwab, definitely placing the association on record as opposed to the so-called American valuation plan, as well as excessive import duties.

"We should not interest ourselves as a government in stabilizing the budgets and establishing sound currencies in foreign countries," said Secretary Hoover, "but unless our commercial community is willing in some way to interest itself in the countries struggling with fiscal and financial problems, we must expect to pay many thousand fold in the loss of export markets and in the employment of our people.

"The great banks of issue are the guardians of stability in currencies. These institutions, the Federal Reserve Bank, the Bank of England, the Bank of France, and those of Amsterdam, Italy, Spain and so forth, could well consider that it is within their province to concert some unofficial plan leading to re-establishment of this primary condition of economic life. Their guidance and supervision might encourage not only local capital but such private foreign capital as might be necessary for currency rehabilitation. And through such action there might be guidance in fiscal policies in some of these countries that are the very premise of stability. So long as acute economic instability exists in these areas there is no hope of stability in the rest of the world, nor of our commerce.

"There is no more profound index of progress than the credit situation. We are today in the early springtime of recovery, for we have come into the period of easier credits. This is well marked by the rise in the price of bonds.

"There are many other evidences of recovery: during the past two months there has been a very definite increase in the production of textiles, coal, iron, steel, boots and shoes, building materials and building construction. Our exports of foodstuffs have not only been increasing, but they are all larger in volume than a year ago, and this without any forced measures of foreign government credits.

"Of the obstructions to recovery, the first is the destructive effect of violent fluctuations in foreign exchange. Until we can secure some measure of stability there is little hope of our foreign trade, or that of any other country recovering to normal.

"We have had many plans proposed. Most of them fail to take into account that the individual nations in the world must balance their budgets and cease the processes of inflation."

Charles M. Schwab, in offering his resolution, said in part:

"Inasmuch as the American public and Congress are very eager for expressions from such organizations as this on the very vital question of the tariff and bearing in mind the very serious effects and relation it bears to our exports, would it not be possible to secure an expression from this body as to their views or their stand on the American valuation and tariff?"

The resolution, which was adopted by an overwhelming vote, read as follows:

"In view of the confusion which a new system like the American valuation would add to an already greatly unsettled world condition, that this meeting go on record as being opposed to American valuation and excessive import duties."

PORTLAND, OREGON, TO HAVE A NEW PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon—Portland is to have a new park in the northeastern portion of the city, overlooking the Willamette River, as a result of the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Benson, who have donated an eight-acre tract of land for this purpose.

The father of the donor, Mr. Simon Benson, has given over $200,000 for roads and parks in the surrounding country, $100,000 toward building the Benson Polytechnic School, $10,000 for the erection of public drinking fountains and $10,000 to create a loan fund for those attending the Benson School and in need of help. Mr. Benson arrived in America a penniless boy, unable to speak English.

MEXICAN CURIOS
All Kinds and Prices for Holiday Gifts
Coin Salt Spoons, Blankets, Baskets, Feather Work, Etc. Address
FABRICA DE ESCOBAS
Calle Cuarta 210 Chihuahua, Mexico

ECONOMIES SOUGHT IN PANAMA ZONE

Commission Proposes Open Shop for Canal Employees—Natives Could Displace Higher-Paid Labor—Mr. Gompers Protests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, has under consideration the report of the commission which has recently investigated conditions in Panama, and he is also conferring with Jay J. Morrow, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

It has for some time been the intention of the Secretary of War to make changes in the interests of economy in Panama, where, it has held, expenditures are out of all proportion to results attained. The commission recommends that the Governor of the Canal Zone be directed "not to make agreements or understandings with the canal employees or any class thereof, for any period of time, but that the wages be periodically adjusted in accordance with the law, which bases the canal wages on the pay of similar employees in the government service in the United States," and that the Governor shall not "deal with labor organizations as organizations, but shall deal with committees of employees."

Open Shop Proposed

"It is further recommended," the report says, "that the open-shop principle be actually put into effect on the Isthmus, and that in all departments a substantial proportion of non-union men be employed."

The commission expressed its belief "in collective dealing between the operatives and the executives on the canal, and believes that thereby misunderstandings will be obviated and cordial relations maintained, but it is absolutely opposed to having the policy of the canal dictated by labor organizations, of the United States or elsewhere, and it is equally opposed to outside agencies coming into the Canal Zone and fomenting dissatisfaction."

It is recommended "that all agreements limiting the use of tropical labor be abrogated," and that the "Canal Administration shall hereafter retain complete freedom of action as to its policy in the employment of union, non-union or tropical labor."

Natives, a much cheaper kind of labor, may be employed instead of United States white citizens, it is stated, for certain kinds of work. It is also proposed that rent be no longer free, but that houses be paid for at a moderate rental.

The Secretary of War admitted that it had been proposed to make the Panama Canal a 16 instead of a 24-hour-a-day proposition, thus saving the expense of one eight-hour shift, and other expenses.

Mr. Gompers Objects

Samuel Gompers made a statement on the commission's report which was in part as follows:

"I am astounded by the report made to Secretary of War Weeks by the commission which visited the Canal Zone. The proposal to displace citizen American workers with alien workers at lower wage rate on a non-union basis is nothing less than preposterous and affronting to the entire country.

"Since it was deemed necessary to investigate labor conditions in the Canal Zone, and a commission was appointed for that purpose, is it not strange and questionable that a representative Labor man was not appointed to be a member of the commission?

"Doubtless money could be saved by discharging Americans and by hiring in their places aliens whose standards of living are lower than American standards. Under that policy every American institution could pay lower wages if they are permitted to discharge American workers and import and employ coolies.

"It is unthinkable that a government department should join forces with the most reactionary elements in our country to put into effect what the report falsely calls the open shop, and to deprive the workers of free right to determine who shall represent them in conferences and negotiations. The gentlemen who drafted the report to Secretary Weeks should commend themselves to the steel trust.

"Their recommendation 'that a substantial proportion of non-union men be employed' destroys their contention that they wish an open shop, for they determine in advance that the work shall be closed to union men to a predetermined extent.

"The opposition to having the policy of the canal dictated by Labor organizations of the United States or elsewhere is vicious, because it serves to create the impression that Labor organizations have dictated the canal policy, which is absolutely untrue and as absolutely impossible.

"Labor helped make possible the successful construction of the canal. American organized Labor gave of its best, and the canal stands as a monument to their achievement as to the genius of General Goethals.

"To displace Americans by tropical natives at a lower wage is to commit a breach of faith and to adopt a policy foreign to every concept of fairness and good national policy. The American people do not demand that their institutions be run on that basis. What the report seems to desire is that American workmen be brought back to the United States to add to our unemployment problems, while alien peoples are given preference for employment."

HENRY FORD WOULD PAY JUDGES MORE

Higher Salaries in the Federal Courts Proposed as Step to Protect From Interference

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

DETROIT, Michigan—Higher salaries for United States judges were proposed by Henry Ford in a statement to the United Press yesterday. Mr. Ford wants Supreme Court justices to be paid $75,000 annually, with no lesser federal judge receiving a salary below $25,000. Judges then would be "secure from the resentment of powerful interests against whom they might be called upon to decide, the automobile manufacturer said.

A nation-wide campaign, with newspaper advertising as one of the features, is planned by Mr. Ford in advocacy of his plan.

"We cannot have real prosperity until we have confidence," Mr. Ford said, "first of all a confidence in our laws and our courts. We have been inclined to think that prosperity was entirely industrial.

"The old era, from which we are now passing, won't go without a protest; it will appeal to the courts. We must place our courts outside those influences which have been so prevalent in the old era by fixing the salaries of federal judges at a figure that would leave them free to take all points of view into consideration and decide according to the higher code of justice.

"I don't think that the sense of justice is very widely spread. It is far from being inherent in every man. To my mind there are but few men who have it. These men are immensely valuable to the people of this country, and we should be willing to pay them to get them to exercise their talents for all.

"The salary of $75,000 per year for a judge of the United States Supreme Court is far from being too high. Salaries for federal courts of appeal and district courts should be in proportion. No federal judge should receive less than $35,000 per year. This, with a life position, will leave them secure from the resentment of powerful interests against whom they might be called upon to decide.

"No federal judge should have to have outside interests upon which he is partially dependent for support yet, in my mind, no federal judge can properly maintain himself and his family as they should be maintained in his position for a salary of from $7500 to $14,000 a year."

IMPROVEMENT IS SHOWN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The September report of the Massachusetts Public Employment Office announces that the records of the office continue to show the gradual improvement in business which was noted in the previous month's report. The average daily demand for help was 68, as compared with 129 in 1920, 121 in 1919, 113 in 1918, 115 in 1917, 111 in 1916, and 91 in 1915. The average daily number of positions reported filled was 48, as compared with 68 in 1920, 53 in 1919, 55 in 1918, 61 in 1917, 58 in 1916 and 66 in 1915.

A Special Importation of
French Kid
12-Button
Gloves
3.95
Last Year's Price, 6.50
TWELVE HUNDRED Pairs just arrived from France, all first quality, all perfect.
Choice of
Black White Grey Tan Brown
The Higbee Co.
CLEVELAND

GREEK IMMIGRANT QUOTA IS EXCEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In September, 35,751 aliens arrived here and 28,775 left the country through this port. Of these 1512 were Germans, an increase of 560 over the previous month, 4829 came from the United Kingdom, and 5717 from Italy.

E. J. Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor, visited Ellis Island to handle the cases of 600 Greeks who had been brought there in excess of the monthly quota. He found that about 300 could be admitted under bond, within the class given preference by the immigration law.

Recent arrival of the Cosulich Line steamship President Wilson is regarded as an illustration of how ship companies can cooperate to enforce the quota regulations.

The ship had 94 first-cabin, 367 second-cabin and 827 third-class passengers. Apparently not a single passenger was in excess of the quotas for October, the company having complied with advices cabled from the American agents before the time of sailing.

Although the ship called at Patras, the company's representatives declined to take any Greek immigrants, word having been received that the October quota of Greeks had been exhausted.

This effort to keep within the quota for Greeks furnished a contrast with the Greek steamship Megali Hellas, which arrived October 1 with 308 Greeks in excess of the month's allotment.

MANY WOMEN LEARN METHODS OF VOTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wisconsin — About 1500 housewives, business and professional women of all ages, married and single, in the State of Wisconsin have registered in a course in voting methods and elections given by the University of Wisconsin extension division, which was started two years ago. Although this course has been studied by a few men, it was prepared particularly for women who are interested in community affairs, and wish to understand the machinery of government and political conditions.

Group study of the methods of voting and election is popular, when enough women enroll in one community to make this possible, and women's organizations, with leaders chosen from among themselves, have registered for this course. The discussion group serves as a clearing house where ideas are exchanged, where difficulties and misconceptions are cleared away, and where new lines of thought and inquiry are stimulated.

The six assignments deal with such subjects as qualifications of electors, classes of election, methods of nomination and registration, voting and the conduct of elections, corrupt practices, penalties, political parties and elections, and the election expedients and reforms. Sample ballots are used, and the methods of voting thus concretely illustrated.

Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops
511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue
322 Superior Avenue, N. E.
CLEVELAND
Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

ATTRACTIVE readjustment prices prevail on all goods, consisting of Furniture of the better make.
Oriental & Domestic Rugs and Draperies
THE KOCH COMPANY
10007-10009 Euclid Ave., Cleveland
Opposite East 100th Street

RAWLINGS AGNEW & LANG
507-9 Euclid Ave Cleveland, Ohio
Men's Clothing - Furnishings and Hats
Our Monday Specials Afford Uncommon Values-Watch for them

Davis "Good Shoes"
for
Style and Mileage
Now Available for Men
327-335 Euclid, Cleveland, O.

Immaculate Laundering
is as essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman
Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.
Pros 2335 Cleveland

The B. Dreher's Sons Co.
PIANOS
Pianola Players
Vocalion Talking Machines
1028-1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND

CHANGE IN SPANISH NEWSPAPER FIELD

Don Leopold Romeo, Long the Editor of the 'Correspondencia de España,' Severs His Connection With That Journal

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Just at the clash of one of the greatest crises in Spanish history, and one that may have not less influence on the destiny of the nation than others that have gone before, comes the impressive announcement that Don Leopold Romeo, the editor of the Madrid newspaper, the "Correspondencia de España," has severed his connection with that journal. Things of great interest and importance are continually happening in these days in connection with the palpitating Madrilenian press, but no more arresting announcement than this has been made for long past.

Mr. Romeo has been editor of this highly dignified and influential newspaper for many years, and is indeed one of the best-known editors in the capital, and one of the most respected. As a rival newspaper, the "Epoca," says editorially of him on his resignation, he has "discharged his office brilliantly, exhibiting daily his talent and his industry." He wrote regularly for his paper under the pseudonym of "Juan de Aragon." In his writings he displayed initiative, enthusiasm and never feared to be aggressive. He believed in Spain, but at the same time his expressed thoughts have always been tinged with a certain pessimism which is inevitable in the case of any sincere student of Spanish politics in these times. It is understood that his resignation is due to a disagreement with the proprietors, and that there is a considerable probability that within a short time a new daily newspaper will be issued in Madrid and that Leopold Romeo will be the editor thereof. To this it has to be added that Don José Sorran, lawyer, journalist and municipal councilor, becomes editor of the "Correspondencia."

A Distinctive Journal

The "Correspondencia de España" has always been one of the strong characters of the ever interesting and generally bright Madrid journalism. It is essentially a highly dignified and serious newspaper. In appearance it differs from all others. It is constructed in what the people would no doubt call three-quarter size pages, and it has wide columns with spaced or "leaded" type, and various little mannerisms of its own, such as the double thick and thin lines or "rules" across the pages at the top, words such as "Fourth Page" instead of a simple figure, and peculiar ways of making and displaying the headlines.

But, though different from the others, these methods are not mere eccentricities, and the "Correspondencia" has always been a delightful paper to handle and read. Although in a sense popular, it has lost favor with the reading masses, who have come perhaps to regard it as above them, while they buy such as the "Heraldo" or the newer evening journals. It is of very old establishment, and in its primeval days was somewhat literally what its title still suggests. The original proprietor conceived the idea of making a newspaper of any bits of news, intelligence, or notes of any kind that his readers dropped into his box, and the readers loyally cooperating and doing their share, a vast and varied assortment of items came into the editorial box. These were edited as much as was necessary, but not more so, and were set up in type and printed in the paper without any order or classification—a strange jumble indeed. But it became very popular, and certainly fulfilled one of the prime functions of a newspaper, to be interesting. Everybody used to read it, especially the last thing at night, and the paper came to have the sobriquet of "the nightcap of Madrid."

Newer Competition Felt

Times have changed since then. The original idea of the "Correspondencia" has, of course, been long abandoned, and the readers are no longer necessary in any other than the pecuniary sense. The paper is finely produced, and in the past has issued as many as six editions in a day, being the only Spanish paper to do so. But perhaps in these times it has been feeling the competition of some of the newer and, in a certain sense, more up-to-date organs. It has, however, still its work to do, and, while Conservative, has always held a strong independence, which is a considerable rarity in Spanish journalism. Such independence was never more necessary than now.

It is rather singular to reflect that of all the stirring times through which Mr. Romeo has passed as editor of the "Correspondencia" none was more so than one which arose when John de la Cierva was very largely in control of things in Spain, just as he is again at the present time. That was in 1909 when he was Minister of the Interior, and the Barcelona troubles—with the Ferrer incident among them—occurred.

It is a further coincidence that these Barcelona troubles were immediately preceded by the last Melilla War. After the Barcelona affair, martial law ruled in Spain for over three months and an iron press censorship was conducted. During this time Mr. de la Cierva, as Minister of the Interior, appointed himself as the official communicator to the press of the only news it was permitted to publish, and the reporters presented themselves at his department daily for their supply of intelligence.

It became patent that the Conservative newspapers were being treated more favorably than the others, and were practically being presented with exclusive items all the time. This moved the newspaper in general to united protest, and the "Heraldo," the "Imparcial" and others printed indignant articles against the procedure being adopted. Mr. Romeo did this along with the others; perhaps he did it more vehemently than most, though his was a Conservative newspaper, but independent. Its independence was an irritation to the government and Mr. Romeo, the editor, was immediately arrested and was not liberated until about four months later.

For a time, in the pursuit of its high independence and standard of aim, it printed in large letters every day the words "Este diario no pertenece al Trust," meaning that that newspaper did not belong to the trust. The said "trust" was a popular name for a company called the "Sociedad Editorial de España," which owned three important newspapers, the "Heraldo de Madrid," the "Imparcial," and the "Liberal." There was a time when these three represented three sections of the Liberal Party, one the Moderates, who followed Mr. Moret and who attached themselves to the "Imparcial"; another under Montero Rios and Garcia Prieto, who took on the "Liberal"; and the third, followers of Mr. Canalejas, who were for the "Heraldo." They pooled their resources and published the three papers in conjunction, each representing a different attitude from the others, an anomalous condition of things that excited much comment.

"Trust" Became Vindictive

But a time came when Mr. Gasset, a former Minister, who was one of the chief proprietors of the triumvirate, was rejected by Mr. Canalejas, the Democratic Premier, and the result was that the "trust" at once applied its triple support to Mr. Moret and proceeded to give Canalejas a daily taste of its triple pen. The "trust" lost much in popular estimation at that time, and so it came about that Mr. Romeo thought well to advertise the fact that The "Correspondencia" had nothing to do with it.

In other ways these are keen days in the Madrid newspaper world, the state of which is vastly different from what it was when Spain was last very seriously engaged in war. The press is now much greater, much stronger, and much more fearless, even though it is still without independence and in various ways often under suspicion. But such papers as the "Sol" and some other of the comparatively new ones have introduced a new era and set a new style. And it is significant that now the most exclusive and highly intensely respectable Conservative newspaper, the society journal, the "Epoca," instead of being largely a newspaper for subscribers only, recently intimated to its readers that for the future it intended to come out into the streets and kiosks and appeal to the people like any other.

Two Papers Suspended

Not long ago two well-respected if advanced journals suspended their publication "temporarily," announcing that when times were better and little difficulties could be arranged they would come out again. But they have not come, and the hopes of their followers are being deferred too long. One of these was the Republican, the "Pais," finely and unfearingly edited by Roberto Castrovido, a strong figure in Spanish journalism, and, if advanced, yet by everybody's admission sincere and honest. It was he who kept the paper alive so long in adverse circumstances. In 1909, during the Barcelona anxieties, it played a great part, the ingenuities of its enterprise and the way it baffled the authorities being tales that will be told for all time in Madrid newspaper offices.

The other paper is the weekly, "España," which had been brilliantly edited by Louis Araquistain. Both the paper and its editor came under the ban of the government from time to time, Mr. Araquistain chiefly for his association with the last big revolutionary movement in Barcelona. But opinions apart, the intellectual standard of the paper was very high, and its disappearance leaves a blank. Mr. Araquistain was traveling in the United States a little while back, and has some pointed things to say concerning what he saw and heard and, above all, thought.

There is another special item of press news. The world was made acquainted a few months ago with the fact that Michael de Unamuno, the former Salamanca University professor, nowadays a frequent and rather revolutionary contributor to the press, had been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment by the tribunal at Valencia for his attacks upon the King. A royal decree granting him amnesty has, however, been promulgated.

MANITOBA PROFITS TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Strong objection was made by retail merchants of Manitoba to the imposition of the net profits tax of 2 per cent by the provincial government, in addition to the municipal business tax which existed previously. The law was enacted as an emergency measure, and, added to the existing assessments by municipal and provincial governments, imposed a considerable burden upon the merchants. This was pointed out to the government by a delegation which waited upon it. The delegation, while wishing to do everything possible to help the government obtain revenue, asked for an extension of the time by which statements required under the act must be submitted, and also an extension of the time by which the payments must be made. To this the government agreed, and in addition, Edward Brown, the Provincial Treasurer, announced that it was intended at the next session of the Legislature to do away with the municipal business tax and bring all business in the Province under the taxation basis. By this, the government assesses all business equally, and disposes of the claim of the retailers that the present tax discriminated against them.

HOW FRANCE SEES NEW KING OF IRAK

France Said to Anticipate a Menace to Régime in Syria, Though Withdrawing Objection to Emir's Election

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The election of the Emir Feisul to the kingship of Irak—as Mesopotamia is now officially designated—by the vote of an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants, provides eloquent testimony to the soundness of the policy which has been pursued in that country since the arrival of Sir Percy Cox. That the new monarch is admirably fitted to undertake a task of some considerable difficulty will be freely admitted by those who have been thrown into personal contact with him. It is, furthermore, satisfactory that the French objection to his candidature has been ultimately overridden and that the British Government has thereby been enabled in some measure to redeem its obligations to the Shereefian family and compensate Feisul for the unfortunate treatment meted out to him in Syria.

Allied Platitudes

It must be recognized, of course, that the French will be displeased with the latest development in the Arabian lands. They mistrust Feisul, and they dread, even more, the menace to their régime in Syria which may spring from the other side of the Jordan. Whether these fears will materialize or not remains to be seen; but the Allies as a body discoursed so much on the beautiful doctrine of nationality during the great war that the claim of the Arabs (who hold documentary guarantees that the allied platitudes were in their case meant seriously) to have the promises made good was too strong to be entirely ignored.

It is unnecessary at this date to comment further on the fact that London and Paris diversely interpret the obligations of mandatory power. It can only be hoped that no attempt will be made in either case to unduly hasten or to thwart the political evolution which is influencing the Arab lands only in a lesser degree than central Europe. But the situation being as it is, it will be supremely interesting to observe the colonial policies of Great Britain and France in competition cheek by jowl, so to speak.

Diverging Policies

It is probable that when Sir Mark Sykes negotiated the Anglo-French accord of May, 1916, he envisaged Great Britain and France applying more or less identical systems to the administration of their Arab zones of influence. If so, he was misguided, for events have quickly shown that British policy in Mesopotamia is following entirely different lines to that employed by the French in Syria. The populations of both territories are divided into factions, often unfriendly to one another, and it is here that the principal administrative difficulty arises.

The plan of the British authorities, with the experience of the British Commonwealth behind them, has been to seek an appeasement of tribal and religious conflict in the election of a king, as a common axis around which all parties may revolve harmoniously. The symbol of sovereignty is regarded as still necessary to the satisfactory government of people who have been reared in an atmosphere of autocracy and who, by virtue of their religion, are predisposed to respect and obey a religious chieftain in preference to any elective body.

Furthermore, it is probably held that the democratic ideal can best be reached through a process of evolution which will systematically prepare the people for their new estate and tend, in the meantime, to unite the opposed sections of the community rather than draw a clear cut line between them, even were this possible. Common allegiance to King Feisul will provide a bond of union between tribes which have been fighting one another for generations, and sufficient of the spirit of democracy has been wafted across the desert to provide a guarantee against any serious abuse of autocratic power.

The system adopted by France in Syria is essentially different. Although the Emir Feisul was the chosen King of the Syrians—Muhammadans and Christians combined to call him to rule over them—he was summarily ejected from the country by the French authorities under circumstances which may be forgotten with advantage. The mandatory authority then proceeded to split up the country into several autonomous states, in an organization which largely resembles the Swiss Federal Republic.

Uniting Mesopotamia

It is thus obvious that, while Great Britain is seeking to unite the Mesopotamians and weld them into a homogeneous nation under a reigning head, France has taken steps to emphasize the divisions of the Syrians and discourage any tendency toward union. It may be held, on the one hand, that the French are seeking to divide and govern, or, on the other, that their desire has been to provide the Syrians at once with a thoroughly democratic organization; but, in any case, it is evident the two policies are fundamentally different, and it will remain to be seen which best achieves the advertised object of fitting the mandated peoples for self-government.

Interesting light on the French régime in Syria was thrown by General Gouraud, in a speech which he delivered at Damascus on June 21. He then said that the autonomous states had been created in order to satisfy individual aspirations. The Lebanon, however, had not been included in the confederation because, by reason of her peculiar traditions, she must remain without until she herself decides to enter. Evidently the confederation still provides insufficient scope for the individual aspirations of the Lebanon.

The Federal Bond

Each autonomous state is to have an elected council which will give its "opinion" on the budget and laws put forward by the French Government, and, pending its election, these functions are to be exercised by a nominated assembly of notables. The federal bond is meantime to be maintained by a federal council, presided over alternatively by a representative of Aleppo and Damascus. This council, consisting of five representatives from Aleppo and five from Damascus, will nominate directors for the services common to all the states in the confederation, namely, the general budget, public works, and wakouf (religious funds).

This would seem, on the face of it, to be a very modest installment of self-government, but General Gouraud held out hopes of more extensive liberties and hoped that his audience would agree that the mandatory power had put them frankly in the way of governing themselves!

NEW ZEALAND URGES CHEAPER TRANSPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand's farmers demand imperatively the cheapening of sea transport. The prices they can obtain for their wool and meat, their butter and cheese, their hides and tallow are fixed by economic laws in the world's markets. If these prices are not high enough to cover the transport and other charges and then to leave an adequate margin for the producer, the primary industries of the Dominion must languish.

The present position is that while prices have fallen in many cases to the pre-war level or very near it, shipping freights between New Zealand and Britain remain three or four times higher than they were prior to 1914. The trade involves the use of insulated ships, and the shipping companies state that owing to increased costs of all kinds, particularly in coal and labor, they cannot reduce the freights materially. The conditions indicate an impasse, and the farmers are wondering if the sailing ship is going to provide a way out. A fact of some significance is that the largest sailing ship in the world, the France, and the largest British sailer, the Rewa, have both loaded in New Zealand ports lately.

Prof. R. J. Scott, of Canterbury University, has studied the problem of sea transport from New Zealand's point of view, and he offers the opinion that the era of steam for the transportation of such commodities as meat and wool is past. He tells the farmers that in the future they must rely upon the great, free source of power, the wind, for the carrying of their produce to the European and American markets. It has been pointed out that when the "Sauerbeck's Index," representing 45 commodities, of which fuel is the most important, is above 80, steam engines have not been able to compete successfully with sails in the carriage of bulky cargoes over long distances. For ten years before the war the index averaged 75, and the sailers almost disappeared from the seas. But today the index stands at 275, and sailers that had been converted into coal-hulks have been reconditioned and are engaged in the carrying trade. The wind charts show that no country in the world is more favorably situated than New Zealand with regard to its chief markets.

The sailing ships, to be successful in this round-the-world trade, must be large enough to carry big cargoes and fast enough to be capable of performing the voyage in a time comparable with that occupied by slow steamships. They must be good performers in all weathers, light and heavy winds, smooth waters and rough seas. They must have auxiliary power sufficient to give a speed of five or six knots in calms or when entering ports. They must be capable of being handled by small crews.

Professor Scott states that all these conditions are attainable. Designs are available of a large sailing ship, about 4000 tons gross, 350 feet long, and drawing about 25 feet of water. The vessel would be rigged fore and aft on five masts, and would be able to make 10 knots when close-hauled in a 25-knot breeze and at least 16 knots with a strong beam or fair wind. She would have an oil-engine actuating an electric generator, which would supply current for actuating capstans and sail winches, for driving the freezing machinery and for occasional propulsion. Such a vessel, carrying oil for a voyage of from 70 to 80 days, would require a crew of only 25 hands all told and would be capable of carrying 60,000 carcasses of meat or 8000 bales of wool at less than half the cost of steam transport.

IRISH EMIGRANTS IN 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Official statistics issued recently show that in 1920 15,531 natives of Ireland, representing 3.5 per 1000 of the estimated population, embarked at Irish ports with the intention of settling permanently elsewhere as compared with 2975 such emigrants in 1919, equivalent to 0.7 per 1000. Over 12,000 went to the United States of America. During the period from May, 1851 (when the collection of emigration returns commenced) to December, 1920, the number of natives of Ireland who emigrated was 4,338,199, equivalent to 33.2 per cent of the average population in the country.

MEN AND MEASURES AT THE CONFERENCE

Second Assembly at Geneva Showed High Order of Talent, but Was Perhaps Too Official a Public Body

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—The spectator, looking down from the press gallery upon this second Assembly of the League of Nations, which met on the shores of the beautiful Lake Leman, beloved by Rousseau and Voltaire, Byron and Gibbon, might imagine that the poet's dream of "The Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World" had been accomplished. For 48 states (on paper), 41 in practice (owing to the absence of Hayti and the six Central American republics), were represented in the hall below him, and the quality of their representatives was fully equal to their quantity. The United States, it is true, was conspicuous by its absence, as several orators remarked with regret. But Great Britain had sent a former Premier in the person of Mr. Balfour, most philosophic of statesmen; Mr. Fisher, her Minister of Education; and Sir Rennell Rodd, the poet and diplomatist, who wrote in "The Violet Crown" the best things that have been sung about Greece since Byron, and was for 11 years Ambassador in Rome.

France, too, had sent another former Premier in Mr. Viviani; a former Minister of Foreign Affairs and historian in Mr. Hanotaux, whose life of Richelieu showed him to be a student of diplomacy; and one of the parents of the League in Léon Bourgeois. Picturesque personages from the Near and the Far East were gathered there: the Maharajah of Kutch from India; a princely poet from Persia; an enlightened representative of China in Dr. Wellington Koo; an Americanized Albanian in Monsignor Fan Noli, the bellicose bishop who represented the oldest of the Balkan races.

Great Names

There were men, too, who had made great names for themselves in various walks of life, other than politics and diplomacy: Dr. Nansen, the Polar explorer, now occupied in the relief of the Russian peasants; Prof. Gilbert Murray, the translator of Euripides, who championed subject minorities and the suffering Armenians, unfortunately excluded from direct representation in the Assembly, and Miss Vacarescu, the Rumanian author.

South Africa had asked Lord Robert Cecil to represent her at the League, in which the second son of the great Lord Salisbury has taken so keen an interest; while Greece, deprived of the services of her greatest son, soon to visit America, had fallen back upon Dr. Streit, the famous secret councilor of King Constantine during the late war. If assemblies were successful in proportion to the amount of talent which they contained, then that of Geneva would rank high in parliamentary history. But an assembly of even sages and statesmen is not necessarily a success. Brilliant abilities often prove less useful than hum-drum qualities, and action is the final test of all deliberative bodies.

Too Much Speaking

The first criticism to be made on the Assembly is that the speeches were too long. Three speeches sometimes filled a whole morning; there was no time limit during the general debate upon the Council's report; and speakers were allowed to rave over a variety of topics, some of them scarcely relevant to the agenda paper. The same phenomenon, on a smaller scale, was noticed in committees, and a shrewd Bulgarian observed to the writer that the reason was the fact that only British and Americans have had sufficient experience of being chairmen to manage a committee. Then the translations of the English speeches into French and of the French into English occupied a long time; while, on one occasion, a patriotic Spaniard, Count Jimeno, as a protest against the official ban upon the Spanish language, spoken by 16 delegates and one-third of the populations represented in the Assembly, addressed that body in the noble Castillian tongue, thus rendering a double translation necessary.

Now the old-fashioned congresses of Paris, Berlin and the rest, conducted by professional diplomatists, had, at least, this advantage over this Assembly, that all the delegates knew French, so that no time was wasted in translation. One could not help feeling that the circulation of a printed translation (as was done in one case) would have sufficed. Besides, there was no check upon the verbosity of the orators on the part of their hearers, who were too polite to manifest their satiety, as is usual in most parliaments. One or two speeches were really lectures upon the cardinal virtues—all peroration and no facts; and there was much repetition by one speaker of what his predecessors had said.

Drawback of Expense

Another criticism of the League is its expense. It is complained that its salaries are too high, and it is admitted that Geneva is a very expensive place for its seat. Switzerland has a currency with an exchange value superior even to the pound sterling, which at Geneva fetches only 21 francs 95 centimes, instead of 25 francs. But if Geneva be dear for the British, how much dearer is it for the French, who have to pay about 218 francs for 100 francs Swiss; for the Italians, who have to pay 1 lira 60 centimes of their money for the postage of a letter from Geneva to Italy; and for the Austrians with their enormously depreciated currency. Consequently, there has been a discussion of the removal of the seat of the League to Brussels or The Hague, where it might occupy the old Peace Palace.

Probably many of the officials would like the change. Still, to be paid £4 a day for translation work should be some compensation, when it is remembered how many British officials languish on the Gold Coast upon indifferent salaries. Probably the Italians would like to have the League at Turin and the French at Fontainebleau; but it seems desirable that its seat should be in some small, neutral state. The writer has heard the natives of Geneva (not hotel keepers) lament that the presence of the League raises the cost of living for them, without any corresponding advantage. Food becomes consequently scarce, and the hotels take much of it.

Probably, however, the recent arrangement with France regarding the so-called "free zones" upon the French shore of the lake, which enjoyed special treatment by the treaties of 1816 and 1860, will facilitate the import of vegétables into Geneva from the farms just over the frontier. Personally, the writer has found that reasonable accommodation can be found at Geneva, even when the Assembly is sitting, while the organization leaves little to be desired. But that one can live here reasonably should be an extra reason for cutting down the bigger salaries, which weigh heavily upon the smaller states and are not popular with the taxpayers of the larger. There seems to have been no valid reason for the adoption of the British standard of civil-servants' salaries as that of the League, and Italians have criticized it as hard upon countries which pay their employees much less.

Too Official a Body

Another criticism of the Assembly is that, like the Italian Senate, it is too official a body, not sufficiently in touch with public opinion in the various countries represented. Most, if not all, the delegates were chosen by their respective governments, and consequently were persons who either hold, or have held, office. Now office, if, as the Greek proverb says, "it shows the man," has also the effect of creating the Mandarin. For this reason a Persian delegate advocated the election of the members of the next Assembly by the parliaments of the various countries. This proposal was not accepted; but some means should be devised for obtaining more direct contact with the people. Lord Robert Cecil and others urged the importance of publicity—"as the life blood of the League," and complained that its reports were written in a dry, official style, which would not commend them to the general public.

Nowadays, if the general public be not interested in any institution, that body's sphere of utility becomes limited. "To blush unseen" on the shores of Lake Leman is not the destiny of this second Assembly, because, unlike last year, this sitting has been thought worthy of constant attention by the important journals of the world, and notably of America. Besides, questions such as Upper Silesia and the Albanian frontiers, which have come before the League, are very practical politics; and it is generally felt that the League's future will largely depend upon the settlement of the former problem. In criticizing, one must remember, as Mr. Balfour said, that more progress in disarmament, for example, could have been made, if there had not been great manufacturing states outside the League, which went on arming. Similarly, in other questions, the League lacks authority and universality, because some states, and notably the United States, hold aloof from it. Consequently, at present, it is mainly composed of British, French, and Spanish elements. But it is still in its infancy, and is still growing. Will it reach man's estate?

USE OF RATES AS SEEN BY THE DAIL EIREANN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—For the second time the local government department of Dail Eireann has issued a circular to county councils and other public bodies defining its attitude to "so-called criminal and malicious injury claims," and warning solicitors and barristers against "garnisheeing" rates in satisfaction of such claims. The circular explains that when in July 1920 the Irish local authorities severed their connection with the English Local Government Board, it was because of a threat from the latter that the "annual grants" in aid of local administration in Ireland would cease unless the Irish local authorities gave "explicit guarantees" to submit their accounts to audit and conform "as hitherto" to the regulations of the English board.

At that time the judges in the high courts were rapidly mounting up claims for "malicious injuries" against the ratepayers of Ireland, and if the local authorities had given the guarantees asked for, these claims would have been embodied in the yearly rates and levied from the ratepayers. It was then that Dail Eireann intervened and set up an "expensive local government" of its own with the sole object of protecting the ratepayers from having to pay about 70 per cent over and above the amount justly awarded under the head of "criminal and malicious injuries."

If the Dail had not taken this action, states the circular, the ratepayers would now be paying for the looting and burning of Cork, Balbriggan, Tuam, Templemore and many other towns and villages destroyed by Crown forces. Dail Eireann points out that the public rates are for the maintenance of services essential to the welfare of the community, and not for war damages, and that liability for such damages must be settled between "conflicting governments at the termination of hostilities." The fact is mentioned that the English firm which owned the Balbriggan Hosiery Company, burned by Crown forces, has lodged a decree with the Dublin County Council for £62,000. That sum "will not be paid," the circular asserts, nor will the £10,000,000 to £12,000,000 already decreed "by English courts" for similar injuries. The person who pays rates under a "garnisheeing" order instead of handing them direct to his county or urban council, is warned that he will have to pay them over again to "the government of the people."

RACING PUBLICATION ATTACKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—W. E. Raney is still on the path against gambling. His latest attack is against those who sell Racing Form, a sheet which publishes results of races, together with the odds paid on the various horses and also the list of entries for the day of issue. Under the criminal code the sale of racing forms is held to be illegal where it involves the dissemination of information to be used in betting. The legal advisers of the Attorney-General's department have told their chief that it is necessary to prove that venders of the Racing Form have knowledge that the information being dispensed is being used for betting purposes. It appears at present as if the Attorney-General would have to take steps against each vender individually.

NEW

Roshanara Crepe Frocks

The miss of the sketch, fearing we'd miss the "tassel detail" of her charming Roshanara Crepe frock, insisted that we show her thusly.

Roshanara Crepe lends itself beautifully to the modish lines, and frocks featuring straight-line, bloused and coat style models may be had in this lovely material in Black, Navy and Brown—39.50 to 59.50.

THE ROSENBAUM CO
PITTSBURGH, PA.

9 x 12 genuine oriental rugs at $200.00

Not all exactly 9 x 12—but that is the average. They're choice Mahals in a variety of original and worthy specimens of Persian Art—and priced exceptionally low for the sale all next week.

Remarkably large collection of orientals
$25.00 to $5000.00

Boggs & Buhl.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Oswald Werner & Sons Co.
Dyeing and Cleaning
Ladies' and Children's Dresses
Gentlemen's Clothing
Household Goods of Every Description
Tel. 6400 Hiland PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. W. Smith
Flower Stores Company
Florists
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS and CONTRACTORS
General Offices:
Liberty at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh

BRITISH LABOR HAS CHANGED ATTITUDE

Wage Reductions Are Accepted Without Strikes While Extremism Is All but Absent From the Union Conferences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — A complete transformation has taken place in the attitude of British Labor toward the community. It is no exaggeration to say that one cannot pick up a newspaper without being met by reports of wage reductions accepted without strikes, of conciliatory speeches on the part of Labor leaders, of trade union conferences from which the note of extremism is absent, or in which the firebrands are found to be in an insignificant minority.

Appropriately enough the keynote of this new and welcome harmony has been provided by Mr. J. H. Thomas, who is marked out as the future Prime Minister if and when Labor achieves a parliamentary majority. When the termination of state control of the railways took place smoothly and without the ruinous upheaval of a strike, Mr. Thomas made the welcome and reassuring pronouncement that that smooth passage was but the prelude to a "new era in the relationship between the companies and the employees," and that in future strikes would be the railwaymen's "last consideration instead of their first."

Mr. Thomas Not Alone

And Mr. Thomas, though first and foremost in this industrial pacificism, is far from being alone. In fact, the utterances of other labor leaders are even more significant than that of Mr. Thomas in this connection, because in the case of the railway men definite machinery has been set up by the Railway Bill for conciliation between employer and worker on lines which will weight the scales heavily in favor of peace at the moments of tension.

Perhaps the man who, next to Mr. Thomas, holds the most commanding position in the labor world on both the trade union and the political sides, is Mr. Clynes, and his remarks at the annual conference of the General Workers Federation, therefore, cannot be ignored. More especially is this the case when it is remembered that his federation has a membership of 1,250,000, and thus represents one of the biggest units in the trade union world—roughly one-sixth of the total number of trade unionists in Great Britain.

With all the deliberation and sense of responsibility attaching to the delivery of a presidential address, Mr. Clynes gave his views on the policy of strikes and on the men who fomented them. Urging the importance of the constitutional weapon of the vote, he bluntly asserted that "the belief that the strike weapon could accomplish anything had receded, and it was now more clear that men would not engage in a risky strike fight for anything for which they were not ready to vote."

Matters Not Minced

Dealing with the "extremists," Mr. Clynes made no attempt to mince matters. "These are usually men," he said, "who know nothing of the first principles of loyalty to collective executive action. It is their habit to denounce any colleague who may hint at the wisdom of accepting less than the full demands for the reason that the full demands never can by any effort be obtained. . . . It requires far greater courage to tell men what cannot be won than to tell them to go on fighting anyhow, saying that in the end they are sure to win. And when in the end they have lost, some excuse can, of course, be paraded as an explanation for the brainless advice which previously had been offered."

Not only on the industrial side, however, but also on the political side there is signal evidence of the emergence of steady, evolutionary wisdom in place of the sudden, revolutionary tactics which have had so much advertisement of late. No man stands higher in the politics of the Labor world than Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and he has some cogent things to say in the Forward on the policy of the revolutionaries. After pointing to the disastrous condition of Russia under the Bolsheviki, he criticizes the Communist policy as applied to British politics. "Communism," he writes, "will fail and fail disastrously, for the sufficient reason that its conceptions of social growth are wrong, and belong to an antiquated order of thought."

A Call to Labor

At the same moment that the above separate and individual utterances were being made by the three leading men in the Labor movement, a joint manifesto, headed "A Call to Labor" was issued over the signature of 17 well-known members of Parliament, some of whom have achieved fame in the Labor movement, two having been Labor ministers in the government during the war. When such names as those of G. N. Barnes, G. H. Roberts, J. Havelock Wilson and J. A. Seldon are appended to a document, it is impossible to question its weight in Labor quarters. The manifesto opens with a paragraph indicating the struggle now proceeding in the trade union movement as a result of which the work of the pioneers of trade unionism is being endangered by the illegitimate use of the strike weapon.

The following are sentences indicating the nature of the appeal: "When the rights and powers so arduously won are used for political objects in a democratic state the result is a threat and a danger. Such power then becomes the tyranny of a minority. Not by destroying, abolishing, or violently transferring wealth from one class to another can you advance your welfare, even though it were possible to do this. We need cooperation, not class war. We want arbitration, not anarchy. We desire to see a true sense of citizenship that gives to each freedom of choice in religion and politics, and a personal value in national well-being."

In addition to these utterances by such sober leaders of Labor a significant fact may be adduced. The Miners Federation, the most advanced section of the trade union world, has recently held its annual conference, and the chief characteristic of the meeting has been what the British press has described as its "chastened mood." The atmosphere of moderation, and the leaders with moderate ideas, have held the field. It is evident that from one end to the other, the whole Labor movement with slight exception, has become steady, sober, practical and constitutional.

EFFECT OF WAR ON LANDED PROPERTY

Lord Meath Finds Expense of One Irish Estate More Than His Entire Irish Income

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A complete object lesson on the effect of the great war on landed property owners has just been furnished by a statement made by the Earl of Meath to his Irish tenants during a "confidential" talk with them concerning the affairs of his estate, Kilruddery, County Wicklow. Lord Meath is one of the comparatively few Irish landowners who has devoted himself unselfishly to the true interests of the country, and in this he was nobly assisted by his wife, who was a daughter of Lord Lauderdale and inherited a considerable fortune.

Having thanked his tenants for all their kindness to him in the past, he announced that he was reluctantly compelled "by force of circumstances," and "with the deepest sorrow," to reduce the number of his employees, an economy which would have to be effected by closing the conservatories, kitchen garden and pleasure grounds, reserving only sufficient to give occupation to four men. He would, he said, add more names to his pension list, which is now £506 per annum, and this, together with £5000 per annum to the employees at Kilruddery, totaled £6006 in wages and pensions. The expenses of this estate were more than his entire income from Ireland, and although he had struggled latterly to make ends meet by living in a small house, he was at the moment, he explained, faced with either bankruptcy or vigorous retrenchment. He had suppressed his motor, carriages and horses, had now only one man servant and lived in the greatest simplicity. But by making the changes already mentioned he would add over £1000 to his income which had now dropped to the level of £209 per annum.

"Perhaps you will understand my difficulties better," said Lord Meath, "when I tell you that I have to pay the following general compulsory charges, before I can touch a farthing, annually:

Compulsory charges	£1051
Income tax	3385
Super-tax	1844
Poor rate	1502
Land tax	32
Allowances	754
Repairs	1361
Insurance	84
Local management	304
Law costs	43
Head rents	422
Estate subscriptions	146
Kilruddery—	
Management	1006
Roads, fences and game	542
Oldcourt	143
Garden and pleasure grounds	1153
Demesne	66
Mansion	1626
Coppice	311
Stables	150
Subscriptions, donations, pensions	1095

He said he would like his tenants to realize that he had drawn nothing from Ireland for some years, and reminded them that Lady Meath had spent £80,000 on the estate, and had practically improved every dwelling, or re-housed the tenants.

He told them that he had been specially commissioned by Lord and Lady Ardee (his daughter) that when they could afford to return to Kilruddery it would be the happiest day of their lives, but to live there at present would require an increased income of £2000 to £4000 per annum.

TORONTO'S SCHEME TO AID UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Next winter the Toronto City Council will not hand out doles or free meal tickets to unemployed persons as it did last winter. Efforts will be made to provide work for persons who have been unable to find employment and they will be paid at a special rate which has not yet been determined. All matter appertaining to unemployment will be under the direct supervision of the Civic Welfare Bureau. In order that outsiders may be discouraged from drifting to Toronto in search of work as was the case last winter, the city council will see to it that relief and temporary employment will only be given to persons who have been bona-fide residents of Toronto for 12 months.

The Dominion Government and also the Provincial Cabinet will be asked to cooperate with the city. Mayor Church suggests that a large number of small houses for the workers might be erected on land now owned by the city, that efforts be made to complete the western water front section of the Toronto harbor improvement scheme, and that certain improvements be made at the exhibition grounds, the Stanley Barracks and the old fort buildings. All these works would give employment to a considerable number who are out of work

WOMEN'S WORK AT THE LONDON POLLS

General Nicholson, Successful Candidate, Was Greatly Assisted by Women Workers and Electors in the Abbey Division

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England—The recent three-cornered contest in the Abbey Division of Westminster, resulting in the return of General Nicholson at the head of the poll, was one of the most strenuous which had been fought in London for some time, and one in which women—both workers from outside and electors—took an active part.

Westminster was John Stuart Mill's constituency, and in it are the headquarters of innumerable women's political organizations; many expert politicians declared that the women's vote would be the deciding factor. The constituency is a curiously diverse one; it extends from the borders of Victoria in the west to the Law Courts in the east, and contains expensive and highly rented houses and flats, huge blocks of industrial dwellings, streets of shops, and others of extremely poor tenements.

A Burning Question

There is no doubt that one of the most burning questions in politics today is economy and the drastic cutting down of waste, including the large salaries of some government officials. As some of these officials live and vote in the constituency, the canvasser had to walk warily. A woman calling to solicit a vote for General Nicholson, (who stood as an Independent Conservative "Anti-Waste" candidate), was informed by an indignant daughter that "You can't expect father to vote to have his income reduced." As every one of the three candidates professed himself in favor of economy, it certainly was difficult for some people to make a selection.

The women's vote in the constituency numbered 13,000 out of nearly 34,000, and General Nicholson had an enthusiastic band of ladies working for him. Some of the large blocks of industrial buildings are built round an open space in the center of which there is often a tree with a seat round it. Eloquent women mounted upon the seat and delivered addresses to the occupants of the surrounding flats, some of whom leaned out of their windows, while others brought their knitting and formed an attentive audience.

The Candidates' "Pitch"

At one meeting of this kind there were at least 500 women, and when the speaker asked all those who had a vote to hold up a hand, almost the entire company did so. The owners of the buildings made a condition that, as regards facilities for speaking, every candidate should be treated alike, and on one occasion rival speakers arrived to occupy the same "pitch." Both women took the matter good humoredly, one of them migrating to a neighboring yard where, as there was no tree with a seat round it, she occupied a box lent her by a neighboring grocer.

As the date of the election approached, speakers in aid of all three candidates visibly multiplied, and in a street occupied by fruit and other stalls in an unpretentious neighborhood three women addressed separate crowds. It began to rain—a sharp shower—and one of the stall holders produced an enormous cotton umbrella like a small tent, and suggested that all three women of diverse political opinion should take shelter under it. This they did, to the amusement of the people, passing 10 minutes under its ample shade in apparent amity. Then the sun came out, and the eloquence flowed forth anew.

A Special Appeal

Colonel Applin, the nominee of the "Anti-Waste" Society, who was supported by the members of the local branch of the Middle Classes Union, made a special appeal to the women electors. He was, however, considered somewhat suspect, for when a deputation of women waited upon him to hear his views, he frankly expressed himself as opposed to women's enfranchisement, and would give no pledge to support legislation especially interesting to them. Some of the women including Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon and Miss Nina Boyle, came away in a state of great indignation and consequently supported General Nicholson, who had given them satisfactory answers on this question.

Mrs. Arnold Lupton worked hard for her husband, the Independent Liberal, but no one expected him to win. In Soho, where some of the streets are occupied almost entirely by foreigners, huge crowds assembled to listen to the women speakers at the street corners, though there was often a good deal of uncertainty as to what it was all about. A burly Swiss informed a canvasser that hers was the tenth visit he had received with a request for his vote. "If I had known how much I should be troubled," he said in weary tones, "I would never have been naturalized!" He was an exception, however, for in those grimy streets the speakers were always received with courtesy and kindness.

On polling day, two tiny, black-eyed Italian children begged for and obtained a ride in one of the canvasser's cars, gaily decked with ribbon. It was a real joy to see their pleasure. Their mother volubly explained how her husband would have "put his cross" on the voting paper had he been English, though she was quite under the impression that the question at issue was between a monarchy and a republic! They had only been in England a week, and possibly neighbors had been amusing themselves at their expense.

Last Hour Speeches

Last hour speeches during the polling day were made wherever there was an open space and a few people assembled. A woman at a corner, courageously standing upon a chair, began with no audience at all except a small boy dragging a wooden horse. In less than 10 minutes she had a company of 200 people round her. "Now," she said, "which of you women has a vote and has not used it yet?" A murmur went round her audience that they "meant to go," that they would "go home and get tidied," and one said: "I'll wait and go with my husband." "No," said the enthusiast, "we'll go now, in a procession." She produced from her pocket a flag, and marching in front, she personally led the majority of her audience to the polling station.

The result of the election was declared as follows:

Gen. J. S. Nicholson, Independent Conservative	6204
Col. R. V. K. Applin, "Anti-Waste"	4970
Arnold Lupton, Independent Liberal	3053
Independent Conservative majority	1234

At the general election in 1918 Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Coalition Unionist, was returned unopposed.

The outstanding feature of the above result was the smallness of the poll, which worked out at 44 per cent of the electorate. This was, no doubt, largely due to the holiday season, and the absence of many thousands of voters. General Nicholson, the successful candidate, was greatly assisted by women workers and electors, and was also considerably aided by the women's organizations in the constituency.

EARL HAIG'S GIFT TO SCOTTISH MASONS

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The members of the Earl Haig Lodge, No. 1260, recently founded at Windygates, Fife, have just received a valuable gift from Field Marshal Earl Haig. When the growing villages of Windygates and Cameron decided to apply for a charter, they approached Earl Haig for permission to name the lodge after him. Cameron abounds in happy associations for the field marshal, for his boyhood years were spent in the district, and among the prospective members were men he had known for years, some of them fellow members of his own mother lodge, the Elgin, meeting at Leven. He not only gave his consent, but displayed a warm interest in the proposal, and later, on being invited to be present at the consecration, sent his regrets that he was away from home and unable to join the craftsmen, at the same time wishing the lodge a long and useful career. He has now presented the lodge with his sword, the actual weapon he carried during the greater part of the recent war. The gift has greatly impressed the members of the new lodge.

A very impressive Masonic service has just been held in connection with the Campsie Caledonian Royal Arch No. 195. The members met in the Territorial drill hall and marched in procession, headed by the Kirkintilloch and Lenzie pipe band to the parish church, where the Rev. T. Angus Morrison of Kirkintilloch, provincial grand master of Dumbartonshire, occupied the pulpit and conducted the service, which was of a very impressive character. More than 200 brethren were present, including deputations from lodges at Kilsyth, Balfron and Bonnybridge.

CANADIAN FARMERS PARTY IS DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—T. A. Crerar, leader of the Farmers Party, in replying to the accusations against the party made by Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., for Red Deer, Alberta, denies that the farmers seek class domination. Dr. Clark, in withdrawing his support from the Farmers Party, declared that H. W. Woods, who is reputed to be the "power behind the throne" in Alberta, sought to wield political power for the advantage of one class only, and that the farmers' class. He also intimated that Mr. Crerar had yielded to Mr. Woods' ideas of class domination. The following part of Mr. Crerar's letter bears on the issue:

"The view which Mr. Woods holds on economic class groups is related mainly, I think, to the methods of organization and in case forms no part of the platform on which all Progressives throughout the Dominion are appealing for support on the new national policy (the Progressive Party's platform). I am sure that the United Farmers of Alberta are not out for class legislation nor do they want class domination. The slender implication in your letter that I have submitted to the idea of class domination is entirely unwarranted. As stated, that idea is in no sense part of our program. I do not believe in class legislation nor do I believe in class domination. In the past we had too much of both in Canada. Both are repugnant to any liberty-loving person. The business of government is a matter that concerns all people and can only be successfully carried on when all those, irrespective of their race, creed or occupation, associate themselves together to achieve a common end."

MASONRY IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS

District Grand Lodge Officer Gives Interesting Report Following His Special Masonic Tour Through the Transvaal

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A special Masonic tour through the Transvaal has just been undertaken by a district grand lodge officer, whose report forms very interesting reading. He says that the direct evidences of the benign influence of the craft is more easily perceived when one gets away from the city of many lodges and large memberships to the small town with one lodge and sometimes a small and struggling one, whose members are scattered over the country. Brethren living miles away in the country brave cold and cheerless journeys in winter, and frequently wet and boggy ones in summer, working or not working, to attend their lodge from the simple pleasure of Masonic fellowship with their brethren.

In the towns some half a dozen enthusiasts put themselves out to keep things going and see that the improvised lodge rooms are in order. Often it is not a case of entering the temple, hanging up an overcoat and donning regalia proper prior to entering a comfortable, well-lit and well-warmed lodge room. It means removing the undercoat and turning up the shirt sleeves preparatory to setting to work to turn a school or a chapel into a lodge room, with the knowledge that the reverse must be done when the meeting is over. It is something more than the pleasure of being dressed in Masonic clothing and reciting a little ritual which induces country brethren to go to that trouble.

A Daylight Lodge

It is proposed to establish a daylight lodge in Johannesburg, for members of the theatrical profession, on the lines of the Chelsea Lodge, No. 3098.

The Rev. H. Heriot-Hill, who has been appointed vicar of Ermelo, South Africa, is a member of the Chelsea Lodge. At present his "vicarage" is the sitting room of the Phœnix Lodge, but stacks of bricks in the vicinity of the pretty little English church would seem to denote that the erection of some edifice is in progress.

There is a movement afoot to start a new Mark lodge under the English constitution in Johannesburg. It will probably be called the Hillbrow Mark Lodge, and will meet at the Corona Temple, Berea.

Scotsmen assembled in great numbers recently at the installation of David Brown as master of the Transvaal Volunteer Lodge, No. 107, under the Scottish constitution, at Johannesburg. In the early days of the war there were scarcely enough members left in Johannesburg to hold the lodge and on more than one occasion it was found necessary to borrow a master Mason or two from the Commonwealth Chapter, which meets on the same evening. Now every year the attendance grows larger and larger, but on this occasion there was a record attendance, more than 300 in all, of whom 81 were installed masters. The scene was a most inspiring one, with the varied uniforms and numerous medals and decorations which adorned the breasts of the warriors, who, having laid aside the sword, met to practice the peaceful arts of Masonry.

A Military Lodge

Out of a membership of 72 no fewer than 66 went on active service. It is the only purely military lodge in South Africa where the membership is restricted to those who have served king and country in one or another sphere of duty. David Brown, the new master, was born in Rosscobie, Forfarshire, and joined the Forfar and Kincardine Lodge 20 years ago. One special feature of the evening was the presentation of a lodge banner by G. A. F. Adam, the originator and founder of the lodge, which was unveiled by the substitute district grand master, George Hardie. The donor was presented with the life membership of the lodge, his companions in that honor being Field Marshal Lord Methuen and the Duke of Athol, past grand master Mason of Scotland.

Union Lodge, No. 3 under the Tasmanian constitution, reports a record number of initiates during the past year, the numerical strength of the lodge now being 114. R. F. Ricards, a past master of this lodge, has been appointed deputy grand master.

An interesting item, though somewhat belated, is just to hand from South Africa. In August of 1914, a brother bound from Salisbury, Rhodesia, for England, a passenger on a German steamer, was forced to land in Rio de Janeiro. War had been declared and the German vessel had received instructions to proceed to Rio, instead of direct to Europe. This passenger had only sufficient money at hand for "on board" expenses, and, therefore, on landing at Rio, a complete stranger, he was without the means of paying his hotel expenses. He made inquiries for a Masonic lodge and was directed to a resident brother.

After sufficient proofs, he was taken by this brother to his house and a temporary home was provided until the first British ship left for England. The Eureka Lodge of Rio paid his passage, and in due course this was refunded, the remittance being accompanied by a letter expressing deep gratitude.

EAMON DE VALERA RECEIVES AMERICANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—At the Dublin Mansion House recently, Mr. and Mrs. Forrester, Denver, Colorado, were received by Mr. de Valera. Mr. Forrester said he was in Ireland as the direct representative of the Federation of Labor and directed by them to say that their convention had recently passed a resolution requesting "the Government of the United States to officially recognize the Republic of Ireland, and requesting the Congress of the United States to enact all necessary legislation at once to make effective such official recognition of the Irish Republic." Proceeding, he said, "I assure you that it is a great pleasure to me as well as a truly great honor to have this opportunity of conveying to you, your cabinet, and the people of Ireland, as the official representative of the American Federation of Labor which includes within its ranks more than 5,000,000 wage-earners, and therefore represents more than 25,000,000 of our people, their expression of sympathy and best wishes."

Replying, Mr. de Valera said it was a matter of great encouragement to the cabinet and to the Irish people at this time to know that organized Labor in the United States understood so well the Irish position. "As you have indicated," he said, "Ireland is simply seeking in her own regard the acknowledgment of her right to free self-determination. Please convey our thanks to your organization and say we trust that, with their support and the support of rightly-informed world opinion, our cause, which is so clearly the cause of democracy everywhere, will ultimately triumph."

TRANSCRIBING SLAVIC NAMES IS DIFFICULT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The transcription of Slavic names continues to give endless concern to subeditors, while the average reader has long given up all hope of achieving a correct pronunciation. The difficulty is likely to exist until such time as the Tzech and Croat alphabet with its accented consonants comes into more or less general use, but in the meantime the French have simplified matters by writing the words as they actually sound.

There is much to be said in favor of this system, although it has its limitations, and it is not unusual to find names in more or less uncommon use transcribed in the original, in which case the result is chaos. The English plan, on the whole, has been to employ the Tzech-Croat alphabet without accents and leave the reader to work his will with it.

A notable exception is The Times, which has met the French scheme half-way and consequently fallen considerably short of the ideal, for the common denominator for the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is either Jugo-Slav, as they themselves write it, or Yougoslav, as it is spelt in France. The Times rendering, Yugoslav, is, therefore, an unhappy medium.

It must be remembered that the purpose of the Tzech-Croat Latin alphabet is to imitate as nearly as possible the pronunciation of the original Cyrillic characters, and it is very largely based on the German language. Thus J is always pronounced Y, and U as ou or oo. From Jugoslav one consequently gets Yougoslav or Yoogoslav, not Yugoslav.

For the rest, the principal difficulty is experienced with the accented c, s, and z. Here the reader will not go far wrong if he pronounces the accented C always as tch, and the s and z as sh and zh respectively. Thus we know Tzechoslovakia as Tchechoslovakia, and its Foreign Minister, Dr. Benes, not as Dr. Beness, or Dr. Beans, but as Dr. Benesh. With these simple rules in view, the more general of the customary "howlers" will be avoided.

BEKAA IRRIGATION PROJECT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Selim Bey Chaker, grantee of the waters of Nabh El Assal, has laid before the government of the Grand Lebanon a plans for irrigating the plains of the Bekaa. Mr. Chaker undertakes to deposit the securities required for the accomplishment of this enterprise. He also undertakes to ask for French and native capital only. A commission of engineers has gone to the Bekaa to make plans and sketches with a view to the execution of this project, which, if carried out, should greatly enhance production between the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon ranges.

The J. L. Hudson Co.
Detroit, Michigan

In the French Room

There Are Hats for Every Occasion in styles that reflect the latest fashion whims of Paris

Many are reproductions of French models and so cleverly executed that one would declare they came straight from France.
Prices are surprisingly moderate, ranging from $15 to $45.
You are cordially invited to see these hats at your earliest convenience.
Hudsons—Fourth Floor—Farmer Street Building

Newcomb-Endicott Company
DETROIT

New Evening Gowns

Beautiful soft shades, black gowns with iridescent beads, silver cloth with brilliant beading.

Women will find many different types here, from the very conservative styles to the extreme and very newest fashions.

Second Floor Fashion Shops

D. J. Healy Shops
1426 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT
Presenting
CORRECT STYLES
Costumers to Gentlewomen

See
THE RICHMOND AND BACKUS CO. WHEN YOU WANT GOOD
Printing, Engraving, Bookbinding, Office Furniture and Supplies
Cherry 4700 Woodward at Congress, Detroit

FALL FOOTWEAR
Which of These Catalogs Do You Want?
WOMEN'S SHOES
CHILDREN'S SHOES
MEN'S SHOES
BOYS' SHOES
FYFE'S
DETROIT

COAL
For Fireplace or Furnace, House or Factory
"HOTTER THAN SUNSHINE"
United Fuel & Supply Co.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Walk-Over Boot Shops
1059 Woodward Avenue
1546 Woodward Avenue
13830 Woodward Ave., Highland Park
DETROIT
Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

Charles W. Warren & Company
Diamond Merchants and Jewelers
1532 *Washington Boulevard*
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Washington Arcade Building

Kuhn's
Makers of High Grade Candies
1418 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.
LUNCHEON SUPPER

Jacob & VanWormer Co.
Interior Decorators
Curtains Draperies Floor Coverings
Upholstering Lamp Shades
Special Furniture
4th Floor University Building
35 Grand River Ave., East DETROIT

Himelhoch's
DETROIT, MICH.
An Extensive Purchase of Porto Rican Hand Made Blouses $3.95
The sheerest of voile and fine hand-made laces are used exclusively and combined with excellent needlework

MacDiarmid Candies
Just Old-Fashioned Goodness in a New-Fashioned Way
7 STORES IN DETROIT

The Russel Co.
1528 Woodward Ave., Detroit
LADIES APPAREL
of Style and Quality at Reasonable Price

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HIGHLANDERS WIN SECOND STRAIGHT

Splendid Pitching of W. C. Hoyt and Good Support of Teammates Paves Way to Repeat Wednesday's Score of 3 to 0

WORLD'S SERIES STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York Americans	2	0	1.000
New York Nationals	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Superior pitching by W. C. Hoyt gave the second game of the series for the baseball championship of the world to the New York Americans yesterday. Repeating Wednesday's score of 3 to 0, the American League leaders have now won from the New York National League team two of the five games necessary to give them the world title.

For 18 innings now Manager J. J. McGraw's men have swung with runless effect against Pitchers C. W. Mays and W. C. Hoyt. Yesterday no National League player reached third base. Only two hit safely. Hoyt's infrequent unsteadiness was not dangerous. He could tighten at once, while A. N. Nehf was unsteady, with less frequent recovery. Support behind Nehf was a bit ragged and the three hits against him were not alone sufficient to warrant the three runs scored by his opponents.

The first came in the fourth inning. A. L. Ward hit safely and M. J. McNally hit to Nehf, who threw wide of second, R. C. Bancroft in turn throwing wide to G. H. Kelly, and both runners being safe. W. H. Schang was given a base on balls, the sixth given by Nehf. Hoyt grounded to John Rawlings and Ward scored on the throw to Kelly. McNally, rounding third, was thrown out for the third out at the plate and the second of the Nationals' double play. The first, from F. F. Frisch to Rawlings, had stopped the Americans in the opening inning.

In the eighth Frisch ran back of the box and dropped Roger Peckinpaugh's easy fly. G. H. Ruth, already passed three times, hit to Kelly, who got Peckinpaugh at second. Ruth made third on Robert Meusel's hit to center. On a fielder's choice, W. C. Pipp was thrown out, Ruth scoring and R. Meusel making third.

When R. Meusel got to third he took the first opportunity to steal home. He made it, standing. Earl Smith dropping Nehf's pitch. It was a steal as cleanly unexpected as McNally's steal of home on Wednesday.

In the fourth inning Ruth, hardly ever suspected of being a great base runner, stole both second and third. Smith's bad throws made both steals possible. Nobody expected Ruth would try to steal two bases in a row. Hence Huggins ordered the unexpected and won.

Thus have the Americans outplayed the Nationals in the first two games. Batting a shade better, fielding more steadily, they have outrun the Nationals on the bases, where J. J. McGraw's men were supposed to be superior, and they have played straightforward, clean baseball, fast in their plays, keen in their thinking, in every way superior exemplars of baseball as it should be played.

There were several other feature plays. Frisch stopped a swift grounder and touched out Pipp from a sitting posture. Pipp's gloved hand held a difficult wide throw from Peckinpaugh. Frisch fumbled a grounder but recovered with almost incredible speed in time for the throw-out at first. McNally fell on a fast grounder but got his man at second. Schang's perfect throw stopped Burns' attempt to steal second. Ruth was permitted to hit only the single time already recorded.

The crowd was larger than on Wednesday. Its sentiment loudly acclaimed the real baseball played by the Americans.

FIRST INNING

Nationals—Burns struck out. Bancroft out, Hoyt to Pipp. Frisch out, Ward to Pipp. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Americans—Miller received a base on balls after Smith had muffed his high foul. Miller went to second on Peckinpaugh's out, Nehf to Kelly. Ruth received a base on balls and R. Meusel hit a liner to Frisch who threw to Rawlings for a double play. No runs, no hits, one error.

SECOND INNING

Nationals—Young out to Pipp, unassisted. Kelly struck out. E. Meusel out to Pipp, unassisted. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Americans—Pipp received a base on balls and went to second on Ward's out, Bancroft to Kelly. McNally grounded to Frisch who touched Pipp for the second out. McNally out trying to steal second, Smith to Rawlings. No runs, no hits, no errors.

THIRD INNING.

Nationals — Rawlins singled to left field. Smith out on a fly to Peckinpaugh. Nehf struck out. Burns forced Rawlings at second, Peckinpaugh, unassisted. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Americans — Schang out on a fly to Bancroft. Hoyt singled to right field. Miller out on a fly to Burns. Peckinpaugh and Ruth received bases on balls and R. Meusel was out on a fly to Bancroft. No runs, one hit, no errors.

FOURTH INNING.

Nationals — Bancroft struck out. Frisch out, Peckinpaugh to Pipp. Young out, McNally to Pipp. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Americans — Pipp out on a fly to Young. Ward singled to right field and was safe at second when Nehf threw wide on McNally's grounder, the latter also being safe at first. Schang received a base on balls. Hoyt was out Rawlings to Kelly, Ward scoring on the play, but McNally was out trying to score from second, Kelly to Smith. One run, one hit, one error.

FIFTH INNING

Nationals—Kelly struck out, Schang to Pipp. E. Meusel received a base on balls. Rawlings out on a fly to R. Meusel. Smith out on a fly to Miller. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Americans—Miller out, Frisch to Kelly. Peckinpaugh out, Bancroft to Kelly. Ruth received a base on balls and stole second and third. R. Meusel out, Bancroft to Kelly. No runs, no hits, no errors.

SIXTH INNING

Nationals—Nehf received a base on balls. Burns out on a fly to Ward. Bancroft out, Hoyt to Pipp. Nehf taking second. Frisch out to Pipp, unassisted. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Americans—Pipp out, Nehf to Kelly. Ward out to Kelly, unassisted. McNally out on a foul to Frisch. No runs, no hits, no errors.

SEVENTH INNING

Nationals—Young received a base on balls but was forced at second by Kelly, McNally to Ward. E. Meusel forced Kelly at second, Ward to Peckinpaugh. Rawlings out, Ward to Pipp. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Americans—Schang out on a fly to right field. Hoyt out on a fly to Kelly. Miller out, Nehf to Kelly. No runs, no hits, no errors.

EIGHTH INNING

Nationals—Smith out, Ward to Pipp. Nehf out the same way. Burns received a base on balls, but was out trying to steal second, Schang to Ward. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Americans—Peckinpaugh was safe at first when Frisch dropped his easy fly. Ruth forced Peckinpaugh at second, Kelly to Bancroft. R. Meusel singled to centerfield, Ruth going to third and Meusel to second on the throw to catch Ruth. Pipp out, Rawlings to Kelly, Ruth scoring. R. Meusel stole home on a short passed ball by Smith. Ward out on a foul fly to Kelly. Two runs, one hit, one error.

NINTH INNING

Nationals—Bancroft out, Ward to Pipp. Frisch singled to right field. Young received a base on balls. Kelly hit into a double play, McNally to Ward to Pipp. No runs, one hit, no errors. The summary:

AMERICANS

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Miller, cf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Peckinpaugh, ss	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
Ruth, lf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
R. Meusel, rf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Pipp, 1b	3	0	0	0	14	1	0
Ward, 2b	4	1	1	1	4	7	0
McNally, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Schang, c	4	0	0	0	4	2	0
Hoyt, p	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	26	3	3	3	27	15	0

NATIONALS

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Burns, cf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bancroft, ss	4	0	0	0	3	3	0
Frisch, 3b	4	0	1	1	3	2	1
Young, rf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kelly, 1b	4	0	0	0	12	2	0
E. Meusel, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rawlings, 2b	3	0	1	1	2	2	0
Smith, c	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
Nehf, p	2	0	0	0	0	3	1
Totals	28	0	2	2	24	13	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R
Americans	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	x— 3
Nationals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0

Stolen bases—Ruth (2), R. Meusel. Double plays—Frisch and Rawlings; Rawlings, Kelly and Smith; McNally, Ward and Pipp. Left on bases—Nationals 5; Americans 6. Base on balls—Off Nehf 7, off Hoyt 5. Struck out—By Hoyt 6. Passed ball—Smith. Umpires—At plate, Moriarty; first base, Quigley; second base, Chill; third base, Rigler. Time—1hr. 55m.

FAVORITES WINNERS IN MISSOURI VALLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—The curtain was raised on the football season in the Missouri Valley Conference last Saturday without any serious upset. All Conference teams had games with non-Conference teams, and every one of these practice tilts came out just as expected. University of Nebraska will evidently be one of the strong contenders for the Valley championship this year, for in her opening game against the Nebraska Wesleyans she ran up a score of 55 to 0.

University of Kansas, traditional rival of Missouri, is another college that is getting a real football team into shape. If Coach George Clark intends to perfect a scoring machine by means of the air route, he is getting a late start, for in the game against Washburn College the Kansans relied wholly on straight football.

University of Oklahoma, the other Valley team that must be taken into consideration when a championship is being considered, had no game scheduled last week. It is reported that the team has been seriously weakened by ineligibility of many veterans.

ATHLETIC MEET IN GERMANY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WIESBADEN, Germany—The first official athletic meeting between Germany and Switzerland, which took place recently on the ground of the Old Boys Club at Basel, ended in a win, by 10 events to 4, for Germany. Unfavorable conditions and a heavy track were responsible for the somewhat poor results. The Swiss team was successful in the 100 and 400-meter dashes and the 800-meter run, and also won the relay race. The German team received a friendly reception in Switzerland, and a repetition of the meeting is to take place in Germany next year.

BRITISH WOMEN ARE DEFEATED

Miss A. W. Stirling Conquers Mrs. Latham Hall While Miss Edith Leitch Is Put Out at the Nineteenth Yesterday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEAL, New Jersey—No small part of the interest in the women's championship of the United States Golf Association was removed yesterday by the elimination of the last of the contestants from Great Britain. The tournament resolved itself into a contest between the Chicago and Metropolitan districts in the upper half of the draw and between the south and Philadelphia in the lower.

For the semifinals today Miss E. V. Rosenthal of Chicago, Illinois, and Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook, New York, will be first away, followed by Miss A. W. Stirling of Atlanta, Georgia, the national champion, against Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Miss Stirling yesterday put out the most dangerous of the British Isles aspirants for the United States championship when she defeated Mrs. Latham Hall to Midsurrey, England, on the eighteenth green. Miss Rosenthal found the going even harder, for Miss Edith Leitch, Great Britain, carried the western girl to an extra hole before confessing defeat.

Mrs. Hall proved fully as dangerous a competitor for the Atlanta girl as had been anticipated. A long driver, she never was very far behind the United States champion off the tees. She had masterful control of her irons in most cases and proved to be as formidable a putter as the other British girls. Had it not been for her ability to lay the ball up to the hole, or to sink long ones, the match would not have gone as far as it did.

Miss Stirling never reached the position of being up on the British woman until the thirteenth hole had been played. After the first hole had been halved in five Miss Stirling lost the next two in succession. The second Mrs. Hall won in a birdie 3, reaching the edge of the green in two splendid shots and then running down a putt of some 30 feet.

It was superior putting that won the third for Mrs. Hall, her approach putt hitting the cup and jumping out, and as Miss Stirling just failed to sink one of 10 feet the Midsurrey player became 2 up. They halved the short fourth in par figures; the champion then took two in succession to even the match. First one and then the other won a hole, the pair turning for home with the British woman 1 up.

The tenth was not so well played, being a half in 7, and then the Atlanta girl won the eleventh in par figures and once more the match was squared. The gallery had now become so large that it stretched down both sides of the fairway and the interest was intense. Both received their fair share of the applause for the good shots.

Miss Stirling took the thirteenth, after having halved the previous hole, and the United States champion became up for the first time in the match. Mrs. Hall was in the brook on her second shot going to the fourteenth and took two to get out, which resulted in another hole for the Atlanta girl.

Both held the fifteenth green, a very difficult hole for the women players, and Miss Stirling had a 45-foot putt. She ran five feet over, missed coming back and lost the hole when Mrs. Hall went down in two putts. This left Miss Stirling 1 up and they halved the next three holes in one over par, which gave the United States champion the match by 1 up. Their cards were as follows:

Miss Stirling, out	5	4	6	3	4	5	7	4	3	—46
Mrs. Hall, out	5	3	5	3	6	6	5	5	5	—43
Miss Stirling, in	7	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	—43—89
Mrs. Hall in	7	5	3	6	7	3	5	4	4	—46—89

Meantime, Miss E. V. Rosenthal and Miss Edith Leitch were having a stubborn struggle. They had started first and carried only a small gallery, everybody feeling that the Stirling-Hall contest was the event of the day. Miss Edith Leitch came to the turn 1 up and they halved the next four holes. Then it became a ding-dong battle and they ended on the eighteenth green all even. The one extra hole went to Miss Rosenthal in 5 to 6 and the last of the invaders had been eliminated. Their cards were as follows:

Miss Leitch, out	5	5	6	3	5	5	6	4	6	—45
Miss Rosenthal, out	5	5	4	4	5	7	6	5	6	—46
Miss Leitch, in	6	5	5	5	5	4	6	5	5	—46
Miss Rosenthal, in	6	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	6	—48

Extra hole—Miss Leitch 6, Miss Rosenthal 5.

Miss Hollins had no great difficulty in defeating the Onwentsia Club player by 4 and 3, the Westbrook girl being 4 up at the turn. Their cards were as follows:

Miss Hollins, out	5	6	6	3	5	4	5	4	6	—44
Mrs. Letts Jr., out	5	4	7	4	6	5	7	4	6	—48
Miss Hollins, in	3	4	6	4	6	4				
Mrs. Letts Jr., in	6	6	5	5	5	6				

Yesterday afternoon there was a driving and an approaching and putting contest. Miss Cecil Leitch upheld her reputation as a remarkable player off the tees by winning the former event. She half topped her first effort and was able to get only 160 yards. Her next was one of 225 yards and her third of 221 yards held the average up high enough to defeat Miss Edith Cummings, who was second. The approaching and putting contest was won by Mrs. Thomas Hucknall of Forest Hill, New Jersey. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Miss Marion Hollins, New York, defeated Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., Chicago, 4 and 3.

Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Sara Fownes, Pittsburgh, 6 and 5.

Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Chicago, defeated Miss Edith Leitch, Great Britain, 1 up (19 holes).

Miss A. W. Stirling, Atlanta, defeated Mrs. Latham Hall, Great Britain, 1 up.

FORMER CHAMPION WINS SECOND GAME

August Kieckhefer Defeats Pierre Maupome 50 to 38 in 62 Innings in Billiards Yesterday

UNITED STATES THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

	W.	L.	P. C.
John Layton	2	0	1.000
August Kieckhefer	2	0	1.000
T. S. Denton	2	0	1.000
C. S. Otis	1	1	.500
Alfredo de Oro	1	1	.500
Charles Weston	2	2	.500
Charles McCourt	1	2	.333
Pierre Maupome	1	2	.333
R. L. Cannefax	0	2	.000
Hugh Heal	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania — August Kieckhefer, Chicago, Illinois, former champion at three-cushion billiards, won his second game of the national tournament, in progress here, yesterday afternoon when he defeated Pierre Maupome, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 50 to 38 in 62 innings. Kieckhefer's high run was 6, Maupome's 4. Kieckhefer's game was brilliant. He had several runs of 3 and one of 5.

In the other afternoon match Charles Weston, Chicago, Illinois, was the winner over Charles McCourt, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 50 to 39 in 72 innings. Weston showed improved form over his previous performances, but was still unable to take advantage of numerous easy shots. The matches by innings follow:

August Kieckhefer—1 1 0 0 6 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 2 2 3 2 0 0 0 5 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 2 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 2 1—50. Innings—62. High run—6.

Pierre Maupome—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 4 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—38. Innings—62. High run—4.

Charles Weston— 1 3 1 2 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 1 1—50. Innings—72. High run—7.

Charles McCourt—0 0 0 1 0 2 1 1 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 2 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—39. Innings—72. High run—2.

Charles Weston entered the winning column for the first time Wednesday evening when he defeated R. L. Cannefax, former champion, 50 to 39. The match went 74 innings, each player having a high run of 5. The match by innings follows:

Charles Weston—1 0 0 5 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 3 2 1 1 1 2 0 0 2 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 3—50. Innings—74. High run—5.

R. L. Cannefax—1 5 1 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 3 2 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 3—39. Innings—74. High run—5.

T. S. Denton defeated Charles McCourt in the other evening game 50 to 37. This was a better match as it required only 60 innings. Denton had a high run of 6 to one of 5 for McCourt. The match by innings follows:

T. S. Denton—6 1 5 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 1 0 0 4 0 5 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0. 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1—50. Innings—60. High run—6.

Charles McCourt—0 0 0 4 3 2 1 4 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0—37. Innings—60. High run—5.

LEADERS DEFEATED IN IRISH LEAGUE

Irish Association Football League standing, to September 17, inclusive:

	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts
Distillery	2	1	0	7	4	4
Glenavon	1	0	2	4	3	4
Linfield	1	0	2	3	2	4
Glentoran	1	1	1	4	3	3
Queen's Island	1	1	1	4	5	3
Cliftonville	0	3	0	1	6	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—Distillery, the leading team in the Irish Association Football League, was defeated for the first time this season on September 17, but did not fall from first position in the standing. Glenavon, which was inferior to Distillery only on goal average, was the team to defeat the leaders, winning by 2 goals to 1 after a hard game. The result of the game was rather unexpected. Distillery opened the scoring in the first half, a shot from Hamilton McKenzie finding the net, but in the second half Glenavon equalized through Peter Clark, and, toward the end, that player obtained the winners' second goal.

The meeting of Linfield and Glentoran, on the ground of the former, attracted a large crowd. William Emerson made his first appearance this season for Glentoran, but his team put up an indifferent display, and lost by 1 goal to 0. The solitary point was obtained by James McIlreavy, in the first half. Cliftonville entertained Queen's Island, the newcomer to the Irish League competition, and, although the home team contested every inch of the way, it was defeated by the only goal scored. Herbert Holmes was the successful marksman for Queen's Island. A noticeable weakness in the Cliftonville team was the lack of finish exhibited by the forwards when, after bringing the ball to within shooting distance, they had the goal almost at their mercy.

BARNSLEY WINS, 4 TO 1

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BARNSLEY, England (Thursday)—In the second division of the English Association Football League here today Barnsley defeated Notts County by 4 goals to 1.

HAMPSHIRE HAS A GOOD SEASON

Is Sixth in the Final Standing of the English County Cricket Championship — Further Review of the Other Counties

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Hampshire team, which ended sixth in the final standing of the 1921 English county cricket championship, has never before won as many as 14 matches in a season, though it has on one occasion finished in the fifth position. In C. P. Mead Hampshire possessed the best batsman of the year, his wonderful consistency being a byword in cricketing circles. In 36 completed innings he scored no fewer than 2438 runs, with an average of 67.72 and a highest score of 280 not out, which, incidentally, was his own personal record. As in 1920, Mead was far ahead of any other batsman in the county side. J. A. Newman, A. S. Kennedy and Arthur Bowell also had four-figure aggregates for the season, and all, except Bowell, improved on their figures of 1920.

The Hon. L. H. Tennyson enjoyed a very successful season as captain of the team, but G. H. Brown was a disappointment so far as the county was concerned, although he did remarkably well in test matches. Kennedy and Newman did practically all the bowling for Hampshire, securing 168 and 172 wickets, respectively, for averages of just over 20. The fact that E. R. Remnant was next with 28 wickets proved how much Hampshire is in need of good change bowlers.

Gloucestershire played 24 matches, won 12 and lost 12—a fairly satisfactory record A. G. Dipper, as usual headed the batting averages, H. Smith being the only other man to reach a four-figure aggregate for the season. W. H. Rowlands, however, was very useful, and the same remark applies to Maj. D. C. Robinson and C. S. Barnett. C. W. L. Parker and George Dennett were the leading bowlers in the side, and P. Mills rendered useful assistance in this respect. Parker improved considerably on his 1920 figures, obtaining 156 wickets for 16.54 runs apiece. Dennett captured 102 for an average of 19.83.

As regards Sussex, the feature of the season was the all-round form displayed by V. W. C. Jupp, who, in addition to heading the batting average of 47, claimed 93 wickets taken at a cost of just over 22 runs each. Joseph Vine, A. E. Relf, Robert Relf and R. A. Young—the last-named came into the team late in the season—all did well. E. H. Bowley and G. C. Cox had a fine all-round season, and M. W. Tate and A. E. R. Gilligan also put in a lot of hard work.

Nottinghamshire relied on practically the same eleven that did duty in 1919 and 1920, and very few new men were tried. Six batsmen obtained more than 1000 runs during the season—George Gunn, Wilfred Payton, John Gunn, William Whysall, John Hardstaff and A. W. Carr, and they finished on the average list in the order mentioned. The bowling was weak, most of the work falling on Frederick Barratt, T. L. Richmond, John Gunn and S. J. Staples. Richmond secured 124 wickets, but was expensive. George Gunn had a very good batting season, and showed some of his best form, but, on the whole, Nottinghamshire appear in need of fresh talent.

Somersetshire had a fairly good season, but the county's batting was weak, and, for the main part, the bowling devolved upon J. C. White, E. Robson and J. J. Bridges. In spite of hard wickets, White had another splendid season, and took 137 wickets for an average per wicket of 15.56. J. C. W. MacBryan headed the batting averages, but P. R. Johnson rendered most support in this line, and, as in 1920, occupied the second position. L. E. Wharton made a good impression with his batting and fielding when he found time to play, and T. C. Lowry and S. G. U. Considine showed promise of better things to come.

Leicestershire showed an improvement on the previous season's form, and, at times, played very good cricket. The star bat of the side was the captain, A. T. Sharp, who, however, was unable to turn out regularly. With four centuries to his credit, Sharp headed the averages with figures of over 40. J. H. King had a good season, and saved his side from defeat on many occasions. He scored more runs than any other batsman in the team. W. E. Astill was the all-round player of the side, and came through the season with the splendid bowling figures of 152 wickets for a fraction over 20 runs apiece. W. E. Benskin and Alan Shipman also bowled well, and the latter might quite conceivably develop into the fast bowler that England requires so badly. A. S. Mountenay, though only playing occasionally, showed good form with the bat.

The feature of Derbyshire's cricket was the showing of the experienced fast bowler, William Bestwick, who secured 147 wickets for 16.72 runs each, and on one occasion captured all 10 wickets in one innings—an achievement never before accomplished by a Derbyshire bowler. Alec Morton and Samuel Cadman afforded him the most assistance as regards bowling. The Northamptonshire County statistics afford poor reading, with the exception of the batting average of Robert Haywood, who stood head and shoulders above any of his colleagues in this respect. With eight centuries to his credit, and an average of 43.88, he just failed to reach an aggregate of 2000 runs. C. N. Woolley also improved upon his figures of last year, averaging over 30, with a total of 1300 runs. The Northampton schoolboy, W. W. Timms, exhibited distinct promise, and had an average of 28. The bowling, however, was very weak, William Wells being the only man with figures worthy of note.

Frank Pearson, H. L. Higgins and F. L. Bowley were the mainstays of the Worcestershire batting, such as it was, and each scored more than 1000 runs during the season. Pearson had the creditable batting average of 36.53. The lion's share of the bowling fell to H. A. Gilbert, who did well to obtain 84 wickets for less than 24 runs apiece. He was helped out to some extent by Pearson, Tarbox, W. H. Taylor and C. A. Preece, but the side was weak all through, and hardly up to first-class standard.

In spite of some splendid performances by A. C. Russell, John Freeman and J. W. H. T. Douglas, Essex had a most disappointing season. Russell headed the batting list with the fine average of 56.76, and Douglass' indefatigable work met with its due reward. John Freeman was well to the fore as a batsman, and Percy Perrin also ran his total for the season into four figures. After the Cambridge University team, Hubert and C. T. Ashton came into the side, but hardly played so well as was expected.

Warwickshire also had a rather unsatisfactory season. L. A. Bates and W. G. Quaife did best with the bat, and the former showed himself the possessor of good style. C. A. Fiddian-Green was also a useful run-getter, and Harry Howell was once again the leader in attack, claiming exactly 100 wickets for an average of 16.62. For Glamorganshire, the captain of the team, N. V. H. Riches, displayed excellent batting form, and easily headed the list with an average of 41.87. Of the other Glamorganshire players, only J. R. Tait, F. B. Pinch, W. Spiller and W. Bates can be said to have met with success. Jack Nash did some fine work in the bowling line, and Hacker, when he played, showed up well; but the team, as a whole, seemed to need considerable strengthening.

ENGLAND WINS OVER FRANCE

Representative Athletic Teams Meet at Colombes, Near Paris, in a Successful Meeting

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLOMBES, France — England gained a victory by 123 points to 118 when athletic teams representing England and France met recently at Colombes, near Paris. The meeting was the first between official teams of the two countries mentioned, and was a great success from every point of view. The visitors were well extended in the course of the various races, and their fine form moved the numerous spectators to considerable enthusiasm. The team could not, however, be considered to represent England's full athletic strength, as many well-known men, invited to participate, were, from business or other causes, unable to do so. The French athletes also performed splendidly, excelling in field events, and owed their defeat greatly to inferiority on the track.

The first item on the program was the 110-meter hurdle race, and in this Maurice Bernard, who ran so well in this year's English amateur athletic championships, scored a good win in 16 2-5s., F. R. Gaby, England, Andre Jourde, France, and Georges Andre, France, coming in behind him in the order named. Gaby ran an excellent race and put in a magnificent burst of speed toward the end, finishing a bare meter behind the winner. Raoul Paoli and Daniel Pierre, both of France, were the outstanding competitors in the weight throw and took first and second place, respectively. Paoli's furthest throw was 13.8 meters, this being .12 meter better than Pierre's best effort. R. S. Woods, England, came third in the placing, with a throw of 12.75 meters, and C. E. Beckwith, England, was fourth. Paoli's form in this event was very pleasing to his compatriots, and the French representatives generally were more skilled than their opponents.

The 400-meter dash produced an exciting finish between Gaston Fery of France and C. R. Griffiths, England. The latter sprinted rather too soon, and could not sustain the pace, failing by inches only. Fery's time was 50s. R. A. Lindsay, England, came in third, 6 meters behind Griffiths, Robert Gouilleux finishing fourth, in front of T. J. Cushing and Maurice Delvart, of England and France, respectively. W. A. Hill, the former English sprint champion, ran well in the 100-meter dash. He covered the distance in 11 1-5s., beating L. C. Royle, also of England, by 1 meter. Réné Lorain of France was third, two meters in rear, the fourth man being H. M. Deeley, England, and the fifth André Mourion, France.

H. B. Stallard, whose running recently in England and America has attracted great attention, found little difficulty in winning the 1500-meters run in the good time of 4m. 3 2-5s. Georges Burtin of France, who finished second, ran a splendid race, but could not pass Stallard. Lucien Duquesne, France, was third to cross the finishing line, with W. G. Tatham, England, in close attendance. The running long jump yielded an easy victory for Paul Couillaud of France, who cleared 6.63 meters. Lt. St. C. Ingrams, who was expected to do well for England, ranked fourth, with a leap of 6.19 meters. Royle defeated his compatriot Hill by two meters in the 200-meter dash. Réné Lorain of France came in third, and Frank Mawby, England, fourth. The winner's time was 22 3-5s.

E. D. Mountain, the English half-mile champion, scored a good win in the 800-meter run, and, after an excellent race, defeated Joseph Baranca, France, by one second in 1m. 58 1-5s. There was a great race between Baranca and E. J. Henley of England, who finished third. Edmond Brossard, France, was very much out of form, and could finish only sixth, behind C. W. Reid, England, and G. Baudun, France, who occupied the fourth and fifth place, respectively. C. E. Blewitt, England, ran side by side with Louis Corlet, France, in the 10,000-meter run until the last few yards, when he got the best of the sprint home and won in 32m. 44 4-5s. James Hatton, England, was third and Walter Monk, the English four-mile champion, fourth. Joseph Guillemot was in great form in the 5000-meter run, and carried the French colors past the post just ahead of his compatriot, Gaston Henet. Eighty meters in the rear came Percy Hodge, the English steeplechase champion, the fourth man being Fernan Isola, France. The winner's time was 15m. 25 3-5s. B. Howard-Baker won the running high jump for England, with 1.8 meters. Pierre Guilloux was second, with a leap of 1.75 meters. These figures were not particularly creditable, but the conditions were not in favor of high jumping.

ILLINOIS SQUAD LACKS VETERANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois—Football prospects at the University of Illinois for the season are uncertain in spite of the strenuous three weeks of practice through which Coach R. C. Zuppke has drilled his 50 or more candidates.

With the loss of R. E. and R. H. Fletcher, C. J. Ems, J. C. Depler and other stars last year there are several gaps to fill. Just now the most doubtful positions are the two guards and center. W. F. Crangle '21, fullback, will be back at his old position. He is hitting the line lower this fall than he ever did and his defensive work is faultless. Capt. L. W. Walquist '21 has been shifted to quarterback and looks like a fixture there. P. S. Durant '22 is playing a nice game at quarter but lacks the experience of his rival.

Coach Zuppke has a wealth of good material for the halfback berths, Foremost of these is M. A. Herrig '22, a member of last year's freshman team. Herrig is a big fellow with plenty of speed and power to hit the line. The other halfback position will probably fall to J. P. Sabo '21 and P. W. Kaiser '21, who will alternate. Both men are experienced and are good open-field runners. T. E. McCann '22 is also showing up well at half.

Whether C. R. Carney '21, end, will be in the lineup this fall is a question. Zuppke is grooming D. C. Peden '21, halfback on the 1920 team, for the position Carney plays. R. W. Reichle, end on the championship team in 1919, is holding the other end. R. J. Simpson '23, and M. C. Latta '23, are also candidates for the wings.

The team should be well-fortified at tackle with M. M. Olander '21, a man with two years of varsity experience, and O. H. Vogel '23, the baseball star, who is playing his first year of varsity football.

Good guards are seemingly hard to find this year. A. W. Mohr '21, a guard for two years, seems to be pretty certain of a position at center, or at halfback, where Zuppke has been playing him of late. This leaves both guards vacant, as R. C. Smith '22 of last year's team is not eligible. H. W. Greene '23, Earl Gasthoff '23, D. S. Anderson '21, and J. E. Teuscher '22, are at present the most likely candidates. It is probable that all of them will get into some of the games, for the coach generally uses two sets of guards and tackles if he has them.

If Mohr is left at center, he will probably outclass the other candidates. W. S. Bodman '22 was used at center most of last week and plays a fair game. J. W. McMillen '23, plays a more ranging game at center and Zuppke is expecting him to develop into a valuable man. The team will meet the University of South Dakota here Saturday and the results of that game will determine, to a great extent, the lineup with which Zuppke will start the Western Conference season.

'CAFES

IF TASTY FOOD
IN A QUIET AND BEAUTIFUL ATMOSPHERE APPEALS TO YOU WHY NOT TRY
THE Santung RESTAURANT
Chinese-American Dishes
241-243 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Near Massachusetts Avenue
A La Carte All Hours
Refined Music
Prompt, Efficient and Courteous Service

Excellent Food and Service Music
Special Table d'hote Week day Luncheon 60c
Cafe Minerva
216 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.
H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor
Operating also SAVOY CAFE

SHOOSHAN'S
1/3
Cafe & Cafeteria
142 Mass. Ave., Boston
Next to Fenway Theatre
The prices are secondary here, it may interest you to know that you can save 1/3 in our Cafeteria.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

CALIFORNIA

Spend Your Summer Vacation at the
HOTEL VENDOME
San Jose, California
(The heart of the famous Santa Clara Valley)
OR
AL TAHOE INN
Al Tahoe, California
(Beautiful mountain resort on the south end of Lake Tahoe)
FRED W. TEGGLER, PROPRIETOR.

100 Rooms **Hotel Cecil** 100 Baths
Fireproof. 6th Street, between B and C.
In the center of town
High Class Quiet Reasonable Rates
CHAS. L. DIX, Proprietor
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

"Comfort without Extravagance"

Fred J. Johns, Manager
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

EASTERN

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Hotel Richmond
17th and H Sts., N. W.
one square from the
WHITE HOUSE
within 10 minutes walk of all
PUBLIC BUILDINGS
"The Home Hotel of the City"
J. L. BOWLES, Mgr.

Burlington Hotel
American and European
Homelike, Clean, Excellent Cuisine
250 Rooms with Bath $2.50 to $4.00
Five Minutes from Everything
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOUTHERN

NEW ORLEANS
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"
The St. Charles
An homelike Hotel with the essential requirements of a well regulated establishment.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

NEW ENGLAND

Motor Out to Natick

Ramble through the woods, breathe in the pure country ozone, and then for a good dinner and a cozy chat beside the sizzling logs in the fire-place.

There's always something to do in Old Natick

OLD NATICK INN
South Natick, Mass.
Telephone Natick 0610 MISS HARRIS Mgr.

South Street Inn
Pittsfield, Mass

150 rooms all with bath
European Plan
Restaurant connection
Golf—Tennis
Swimming
Mrs. Frank E. Wass
Ownership Management

THE HEUBLEIN HOTEL
Hartford Conn.

Finding Help Capitol — Opposite Bushnell Park

"One of New England's most satisfying hotels." Quiet and refined. Famous as an eating place. The Heublein Garage has accommodations for fifty cars.
CLIFFORD D. PERKINS, Proprietor.

HOTEL ALPINE
North Woodstock, N.H.
WHITE MOUNTAINS
Open until Oct. 25
GOLF TENNIS ORCHESTRA
Remodeled for 1921. Noted cuisine, steam heat, open fires, views unsurpassed, garage.
Booklet M with Tour Map on Request.
CHAS. H. BATCHELDER, Mgr.

Hotel Bellevue
Beacon Street
Next to State House
BOSTON

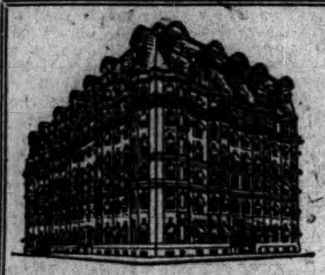
Ye COLONIAL INN
(Old) CONCORD, MASS.
Ideal for Tourists, Autoists, Home Parties, Clubs, Suppers, a Week-end or a Vacation. A quaint homelike hotel.
Rates, $4 to $6 American Plan.
Tel. Con. 0611 T. L. SANBORN, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND

"The Home of Perfect Comfort"

Brookline's Beautiful Beaconsfield

Open the year round for permanent and transient business
D. W. KINSLEY, Manager, Brookline, Mass.
Telephone Brookline 1870.



Hotel Hemenway
BOSTON, MASS.
Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
One person, $3.00 a day.
Two persons (double bed), 4.00 a day.
Two persons (single beds), 5.00 a day.
No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager

EDWARD C. FOGG, MANAGING DIRECTOR — CABLE ADDRESS "COPLAZA" TELEPHONE, 6850000

The COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL
ESTABLISHED 1911.
COPLEY SQUARE
BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A.

Within an easy reaching distance of Boston's shopping center and terminals.

IN BOSTON

You have the choice of three excellently conducted hotels managed by the J. R. Whipple Corporation. One supply department purchases for all three and not only buys in the best markets of this country, but also imports extensively. This is but one factor which has made the cuisine of these hotels famous.

Hotel Touraine
Universally esteemed for its luxury, beauty and distinctive homelike atmosphere.

Parker House
A hotel of traditions and exceptional comfort. Perfectly appointed.

Young's Hotel
In the financial district. World-wide reputation for New England cooking.

Springfield Mass. — Splendid Shops, Theatres, et cetera.

HOTEL BRIDGWAY
Charming homelike atmosphere
Convenient for social or business requirements.

The VENDOME BOSTON

Visit New England. Become acquainted with its historical points of interest. Radiate from Boston, Make Hotel Vendome your headquarters. Delightfully situated in the famous Back Bay district. Quickly accessible to everything. Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street.

ON "IDEAL TOUR"
American Plan
Send for illustrated booklet
G. R. Greenleaf Company, Props.
Everett B. Rich, Managing Director

THE
Charlesgate
One of Boston's Best Residential Hotels
Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets
Unobstructed view of Charles River and Back Bay Park
Quiet and Attractive Suites May Now Be Leased for the Coming Year.
Dining Room open year round.
Tel. Back Bay 2376.
HERBERT G. SUMMERS.

ROCK RIDGE HALL
CLIFF ROAD WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
30 min. from So. Station, Boston. Express trains. Well located for those who enjoy the country but must be near the city. Just the place in which to take a short vacation free from household cares or to make your home for a long stay. Hot and cold running water in nearly all bedrooms. Private baths. Many comfortably furnished rooms for general use. Open wood fires. Pleasant forest walks and country drives. Cream, eggs, chickens. Tel. Wellesley 51164.

Hotel Arlington
COR. ARLINGTON, TREMONT, CHANDLER AND BERKELEY STS., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.
Five minutes' walk to the Theatre and Shopping Centre
European Plan — Telephone—Beach 6160
500 ROOMS Over one mile frontage of outside rooms.
RATES For one person $2.50 and up. For two persons $3.50 and up.
Every sleeping room has a private connecting bathroom, with Porcelain Tub. Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application.
No-Tip Hotel Dining and Check Rooms
Club Breakfasts 25c to $1
Special Daily Luncheon 65c
11 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Table d'Hote Dinner $1
5:30 P. M. to 8 P. M.
A la Carte 7 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.
Sunday Dinner $1
12 to 8 P. M.

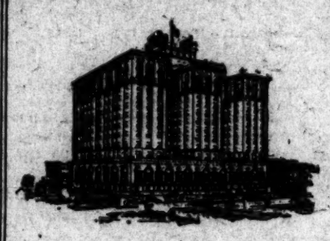
GEO. F. KIMBALL, Managing Director.

THE **SAVOY**
SAVOY CO., Inc., Lessee
EUROPEAN PLAN
455 Columbus Avenue
Braddock Park and Columbus Sq.
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
Tel. Back Bay 8043

RATES
Every room with a private connecting bathroom, all porcelain tubs:
For 1 person.....2.50, 3.00, 3.50 per day
For 2 persons.....4.00, 5.00, 6.00 per day
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath..5.00 per day
For two persons.
Corner Suites, 2 Sleeping Rooms, Parlor, Bathroom, private hall—For 4 persons, $8 per day.
Corner Suites, 2 Sleeping Rooms, 2 Parlors; 2 Bathrooms, private hall—For 6 persons, $7 per day.
Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application
Excellent Restaurant; Moderate Prices; Ladies' Orchestra
The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres, and Shopping District. Cars pass the Savoy for all R. R. Stations and Steamboat Landings.
GEO. F. KIMBALL, Managing Director.

CENTRAL

Moraine Hotel
Highland Park, Illinois
Open all Year
Special Winter Rates from October 1st
R. W. LARKE, Manager.



Hotel Cleveland
CLEVELAND, OHIO
The atmosphere of the Hotel Cleveland is as near Homelike as it is possible to make a large hostelry in a large city. Quiet refinement surrounds every move made by every employee. All the conditions conducive to a comfortable stay.
The Convenient Location Is an Additional Advantage

The Virginia
Ohio, North West Corner Rush
Chicago
EUROPEAN FIREPROOF
One of Chicago's best located and most comfortable resident and transient hotels. Near the Lake Shore Drive district. Ten minutes' walk to shops and theatres.
Room and bath $3.00 per day.

The Gladstone
6200 Kenwood Avenue
One of Chicago's Favorite South Side resident and transient hotels, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.
Rates $2.00 and upward.

DETROIT'S HOTEL TULLER
570 ROOMS WITH BATH
Rates: $2.50 up, Single
$4.50 up, Double
DIGNIFIED SERVICE
HOME COMFORT
Cafe—Grill—Cafeteria

"A Smart Hotel for Smart People"
Up to Date in Every Respect. Homey in Its Atmosphere.
Hotel Lyndon
"Kansas City's New Hotel"
Very desirable for women traveling alone.
Special Rates on Extended Stay.
Troost Ave. at 31st Street

Great Northern Hotel
Chicago
In the center of the business district—opposite the postoffice.
The satisfaction of the guest is the one matter of paramount importance. Moderate rates. Daily organ recitals—noon and evening, in the lobby.
John C. O'Neill, Manager.

HOTEL SEVERIN
INDIANAPOLIS
YOUR HOTELS
A. BENNETT GATES, Pres.
HOTEL MIAMI
DAYTON

HOTEL KUPPER

11th & McGee Sts.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.
European Plan
$1.50 to $4.00 per day
Particularly desirable for ladies.

WESTERN

Shirley Hotels
DENVER, COLORADO
250 desirable rooms furnished to suit you—Conveniently located.
Rates reasonable. Service high class. Ask for literature.

CANADA

Hotel Grosvenor
840 HOWE STREET
Vancouver Canada
European Plan
Cafe in Connection
Rates: $1.50 Per Day and Up

Hotel Advertising Charge
80c an agate line
Minimum Space Acceptable
14 lines (1 inch), $4.20.

NEW YORK

Pershing Square
NEW YORK
A World Center of Great Hotels
Under the Direction of
JOHN McE. BOWMAN, President
Many of the amazing interests and luxuries of 20th century hotel life center in Pershing Square, New York. Each hotel an Aladdin's palace of comfort, convenience and pleasure—assured by the combined efforts of a group of hotel managers among the best in the world.

The Biltmore
Adjoins the Grand Central Terminal

Hotel Commodore Geo. W. Sweeney Vice-Pres.
Grand Central Terminal
"Get off the train and turn to the left"

The Belmont James Woods Vice-Pres.
Opposite Grand Central Terminal

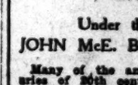
Murray Hill Hotel James Woods Vice-Pres.
A short block from the Station

The Ansonia Edw. M. Tierney Vice-Pres.
Broadway at 73rd St.
In the Riverside residential section

Pershing Square Hotels
NEW YORK

Hotel Martha Washington

The Famous Hotel for Women — (Just Off Fifth Avenue)
29 East 29th St., New York City
From our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at $2.50 per day and up. We serve an excellent Table d'Hote luncheon at 60 cents and dinner at 85 cents.
BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST



HOTEL CLENDENING
202 West 103rd Street, New York
A hotel of Quality and Refinement, located in the Residential Section of the West Side. Short Block from Broadway Subway Station, within easy reach of all Shops and Theatres.
Rates—Single Room.....$1.50
Single Room, bath nearby $2.00
Parlor, bedroom, bath, for 2.....$3, $4, $5
Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath....$5, $6, $7
Excellent Restaurant—Moderate Prices, Table d'Hote or a la Carte.
Write for Booklet A and Map of N. Y. City

Hotel Bristol
122-126 West 48th Street
123-124 West 49th Street
NEW YORK CITY
Courtesy
Cleanliness
Comfort
Homelike surroundings in the center of New York, at moderate prices.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

When You Visit Buffalo and Niagara Falls
Add to your pleasure and comfort by stopping at the Hotel Lenox.
Quietly situated, yet very convenient to business, theater and shopping district, and Niagara Falls Boulevard.

HOTEL LENOX
North Street at Delaware
BUFFALO, N. Y.
European plan. Every room an outside room. $2.50 up. On Empire Tours. Road guide free.
C. A. MINER, Managing Director

MARTINIQUE
New York — Formerly The Annex

WHEN Hotel McAlpin interests acquired and spent a large amount of money in beautifying and modernizing the famous Martinique Hotel, a short time ago, the name was changed to The Annex. This implied that by standards and by proximity it was an annex to Hotel McAlpin.

The name has caused confusion. Therefore, for the benefit of the guests and the management, it is announced that the name "Martinique" will be restored. It is now a *new* Martinique—new in decoration, furnishing, policy and charges.

The hotel is first class, the management is first class, the location most central and the tariff genuinely moderate. Pleasant rooms from $3.00 up. Popular club breakfasts from 45c to $1.00. Substantial luncheons and dinners at $1.25 and $1.75 and a well prepared and quickly served selection of satisfying dishes a la carte at new prices.

Try the Martinique. We know you will like it. *Affiliated with Hotel McAlpin.*

Frank E. Jago
Resident Manager

Broadway at 32nd Street.

MAJESTIC
Hotel and Restaurant
NEW YORK
Fronting Central Park at West Seventy Second Street
The Mid-town Motor Crossways
Close to the heart of the great city
Where guests find accommodations and service as completely satisfying as the name and setting promise.
Copeland Townsend

Prince George Hotel
28th St., Near Fifth Ave. New York

1000 Rooms, Each with Bath
Room and Bath $2.50 and $3.00, up
Two Persons $3.50 and up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $5.00 and up
Room with toilet and running water, $2.00

In the very center of New York's business and social activities.
Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unfailing comfort that its guests expect of it.
George H. Newton, *Manager.*

HOTEL SEVILLE

Just off Fifth Avenue on 29th Street
NEW YORK CITY
An Atmosphere of Comfort and Refinement
SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH, $3.00 UPWARDS
ROOM, WITH BATH, FOR TWO, $5.00 to $8.00 PER DAY
Send for Diagram Showing Fixed Room Prices.
JOHN F. GARRETY, Mgr.

Rooms $2 per day
Hotel Endicott
81st Street and Columbus Ave., New York City
One Block From Central Park
Large outside Rooms and Bath for two $25 to $30 per week.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $30 to $40

Hotel Advertising Charge
20c an agate line
Minimum Space Acceptable
14 lines (1 inch), $4.20.

Park Avenue Hotel
Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Sts.
Subway Station at the Door
NEW YORK
Single Rooms $2.50 Per Day Upwards
ADVANTAGES
Close to amusement and shopping center.
Unique dining loggia overlooking sunken palm garden.
Orchestral music of highest order.
GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor.
Also under same management: HARGRAVE, 72nd St. at Columbus Ave. (1 square to Central Park.) Booklet sent free by applying to either of the above hotels.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BUSINESS NEEDS TO REDUCE WASTE

Permanent Restoration of Normal Activity Should Be Built on Efficiency That Offers Opportunity to Save Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—While business generally continues to improve slowly, according to reports, no permanent resumption of normal activity may fairly be expected nor wanted until fundamental conditions are completely purged and restored. In rebuilding the economic structure one obvious essential is the reduction of waste to a minimum. Just as the exigencies of war permitted the abuse of the cost plus plan and all kindred loose methods, the more constructive demands of peace are for efficiency and economy that will assure stronger foundations to business. Since hardly any business would lay claim to being 100 per cent perfect in this line, there is work to be done, and now is the time that many concerns are putting their houses in order for the economic battle that is bound to come when the best service at the lowest price will win.

When the committee on the elimination of waste of the American Engineering Council says that "waste in the manufacture of men's clothing is costing the American public more than $250,000,000 annually," surely it indicates an opportunity for reducing costs without confining the cost-cutting to paring wages.

Some Wasteful Methods

The opportunity is by no means limited to the clothing industry. Already many concerns are redoubling their efforts in this direction, stimulated by a close study of the practices that contribute to waste as laid down by one of the special assistants to Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, who summed them up recently as follows: (1) Lost labor during depression; (2) speculation and over-production in booms; (3) Labor turnover; (4) Labor conflicts; (5) failure of transportation, fuel, and power supplies; (6) loss due to processes and materials; (7) excessive seasonal operation, and (8) lack of standardization.

The sooner the foregoing is combined with a response to the demand that business cut prices to a reasonable basis of profits, the sooner will normal activity return. Some lines have brought prices down to a fair level, and generally those are the ones that have progressed most in the direction of better business.

The retailer has been the subject of a large share of the blame for high prices but developments show that he is not by any means the only one responsible. Quite a scorching arraignment of some of the banks on the charge of profiteering, was made at the American Bankers Association conference in Los Angeles by the United States Comptroller of Currency when he said, "The other day I saw the report of a day's applications for rediscount of paper with one of the Federal Reserve banks in the west. One hundred and eleven notes were in the portfolio. They were offered as security for advances of money at 6 per cent. Now 52 of those notes were at 10 per cent, 21 at 9 per cent, 2 at 8½ per cent, 14 at 8 per cent, 13 at 7½ per cent, 5 at 7 per cent, 2 at 6½ per cent and 2 at 6 per cent. That is what I mean by bank profiteering, and so long as it goes on, it will be pretty nearly useless for banks to protest against the issuance of charters for new and competing institutions in their territory."

Summary of Progress

Readjustment progress already made in the United States is summarized in the Federal Reserve Board's review, which says: Decided improvement in the credit situation has been the noteworthy feature of business during September. The marked advance in cotton quotations, carrying the price of that staple above 20 cents a pound, has enabled the "cotton belt" to reduce bank loans, although this reduction has been too recent to be reflected in the Federal Reserve Bank's weekly reports.

In the grain-growing districts, the output has continued to move to distributing points and has also gone abroad in considerable amounts. Grain movement has been practically the heaviest on record.

The board notes real improvement in manufacturing also. The advance that started in iron and steel during August has continued right through September, and in light products price advances have occurred.

Unemployment has been reduced, this has been specially pronounced in railway workers. There was an increase of 4.9 per cent in the number employed in the iron and steel industry.

Prices continued to advance. During the first three weeks of September prices of most basic commodities advanced or showed little change from the August level. In the case of live stock the tendency was just the reverse, hogs showing particular weakness, but cotton, wheat, oats and wool advanced.

The total value of building contracts awarded during August showed an increase, as compared with July of this year and also compared with August of last year.

Exports for August reached the highest point of any month since March, the total value being $375,000,000, while imports were valued at $194,000,000, leaving the export balance $181,000,000. Stated in quantitative terms the exports for August this year exceed those of August last year, but stated in dollars exports have been appreciably smaller this year.

"Taken all in all," the review concludes, "the month has been in the main a period of distinct encouragement and gives promise of better conditions as the autumn and winter advance."

Success in Automobiles

Conditions in the automobile industry vary widely. An outstanding example of activity is Studebaker. In the third quarter Studebaker sold approximately 22,000 cars, or nearly as many as in the second quarter, which previously ranked as the record three months' period. For the nine months Studebaker has turned out in round numbers 55,000 cars so that, allowing for the seasonal decline in the final three months, the full year's showing should be close to 70,000 cars, a new high annual total. The best previous year was in 1916 with 65,835 cars, while in 1920 the output was rising 51,000 cars.

Mainly because of price reductions, profits of Studebaker for the third quarter will not be up to those of the second quarter, when nearly the full year's $7 dividend was returned for the $60,000,000 common. Compared with the third quarter of 1920, however, the improvement will be at least 50 per cent.

For the full year it now looks as though Studebaker would earn between $17 and $18 a share on the common, after taxes, or say $2 or $3 more than it did a year ago.

Studebaker continues in first-class financial condition with over $9,000,000 cash in the banks October 1—more than double its January 1 balances. Since the first of the year it has in addition, paid off bank loans of $8,500,000, preferred and common dividends for three quarters and invested $1,000,000 in prime marketable securities, making a total "net credit on cash clearances," so to speak, of $16,700,000.

DIVIDENDS

Kelly-Springfield Tire, quarterly of 3% in stock on common, payable November 1 to stock of October 14, also quarterly of 2% on 8% preferred, payable November 15 to stock of November 1.

Associated Dry Goods, quarterly of 1% on common, 1½% on first preferred, and 1¾% on second preferred. Common is payable November 1 to stock of October 15, and preferred December 1 to stock of November 12.

Federal Sugar Refining, quarterly of 1¾% on common, and 1½% on preferred, payable November 1 to stock of October 21.

Transue & Williams Steel Forging, 50 cents, payable October 20 to holders of October 10. In the last two quarters distributions of $1 a share were made, and previous to that the rate was $1.25 quarterly.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

RESOURCES

	Oct. 5 1921	Sept. 28 1921	Oct. 6 1920
Gold and gold certificates ..	$448,472	$442,707	$216,762
Gold set fund..	415,175	415,765	391,974
Gold with for ag	....	....	90,409
Total gold held by bank	863,647	858,472	699,146
Gold with F R agents .....†	1,756,582	1,759,065	1,142,412
Gold red fund..	112,370	108,429	154,766
Total gold res.	2,732,599	2,725,966	1,996,324
Leg ten, sil, etc.	150,343	152,719	161,944
Total reserves.	2,882,942	2,878,685	2,158,268
Bills discounted—			
Secured by U S Gov oblig ...	495,866	490,927	1,217,098
All other	902,255	911,976	1,578,573
Bills bought in open market.	42,070	38,889	305,690
Ttl bills on hand	1,440,191	1,441,792	3,101,361
U S bds and nts	35,423	36,485	26,925
U S cert of ind—			
1-yr cert (Pittman Act) ...	167,375	175,375	259,375
All other certif of ind	19,054	12,399	12,107
Ttl earn assets	1,662,053	1,666,051	3,402,227
Bank premises.	29,501	29,172	15,634
5% red fd agst			
F R bk notes	8,842	9,086	11,666
Uncol items ...	558,105	508,185	795,608
All other res...	15,906	15,947	5,948
Total resources	5,157,349	5,107,126	6,389,361

LIABILITIES

Capital paid in	103,046	103,049	97,519
Surplus fund ..	213,824	213,824	164,745
Resvd for gov franchise tax.	51,741	51,654	....
Deposits—			
Government ...	59,004	57,253	43,365
Mem bk res acct	1,613,149	1,635,572	1,825,906
All other	24,179	24,580	27,448
Total deposits...	1,696,332	1,717,405	1,896,919
F R notes in actual circul.	2,462,313	2,457,196	3,322,123
Net liability ...	99,602	101,372	213,154
Def avail items	483,741	441,300	609,980
All other liab..	21,750	21,226	84,921
Total liabilities	5,157,349	5,107,126	6,389,361
Ratio of tot res to dep and F R note liab combined	69.0%	69.0%	*42.9%
Ratio of gold res to F R nts in cir aft set aside 35% agst dep liabilities	92.2%	92.7%	*46.0%

*Calculated on basis of net deposits and F R notes in circulation.

PULLMAN COMPANY REPORT

CHICAGO, Illinois — The annual statement of the Pullman Company for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1921, shows a revenue of $67,242,066.31, including $60,315,717.76 from the earnings of cars for 11 months ending July 31. Total expenses, including declared dividends of $9,599,820, were $70,720,902.23, an excess of expenses over revenue, chargeable to the surplus account, of $3,478,835.92. Total assets are given as $163,248,989.03.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Although new low records were established in the wheat market early yesterday, later dealings scored advances and the close was strong, with prices several points higher. December was at 1.13¾ and May at 1.18. Corn was unsettled, with December at 49½. Lower quotations on hogs weakened provisions.

CANADA BORROWS IN UNITED STATES

Sixty Million Dollars Worth of Bonds Sold During September—Dominion Places Rail Orders to Aid Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—September was a month of very heavy borrowing in the United States, the total sales of Canadian bonds in the republic having amounted to approximately $60,000,000. The $25,000,000 loan for the government railways was the largest; the Ontario Government was another heavy borrower, as was also the city of Toronto. Other provinces and cities borrowed for amounts ranging up to $2,000,000. Others will take advantage of the favorable conditions in the American market, the city of Winnipeg having decided to advertise a loan of $1,529,000 in New York. As an evidence of the interest in these Canadian issues it may be said that no less than 40 American financial houses were represented in the bids recently made for the city of Toronto $10,000,000 loan.

In connection with the heavy borrowing for railway purposes it is of interest to know that $250,000,000 of Canadian railway bonds have been sold in the United States during the last 10 years. Of this amount approximately $112,000,000 of Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk bonds have been disposed of since December, 1919. The principal and interest being guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada, no difficulty has been experienced in the marketing of them, and it is a noticeable fact that the prices of these have remained remarkably steady amid the rather violent fluctuations of the stock market.

Financing Quickly Done

The quickness with which this Canadian financing has been done in the United States, and the recent investments by important American industrial concerns in this country, is considered by many to be an indication of another period of rather heavy investing by American interests in Canada and things Canadian. Nor would this occasion surprise, for leading Americans who visit this country unhesitatingly declare their confidence in its future and seemed quite prepared to back their opinions with their money.

Beyond question this financing is doing much to promote recovery in industrial and commercial circles. It is imparting to Canadians a confidence that otherwise might be difficult to secure. Added to this are the good crops in the west, the best possible evidence that confidence is justified. Aside from other considerations, one of the most important factors helping to bring Canada back is the realization, both at home and abroad, that population and capital will inevitably flow in this direction.

Convinced that by a little forethought much may be done to reduce the dangers of the unemployment situation that may develop during the approaching winter, the Dominion Government has decided to place large orders for railway equipment and other supplies, which, in the natural course of events, would not be awarded until spring. As these will amount to many millions of dollars, they will do much to keep the wheels of certain important industries busy during the winter months. Important public works will also be proceeded with for the purpose of affording employment. These would have to be undertaken in the near future anyway, so that while their commencement almost at once will relieve an embarrassing situation, it will really not involve the country in unexpected expenditure. From present indications it is probable that some of the anticipated serious features of the unemployment situation may be relieved by intelligent cooperation.

Railway Operation Cost

Figures just published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year 1920 explain much of the cost of railway operation. These show that last year the pay roll on the Canadian railways increased 24.5 per cent over that for 1919, having been $290,510,517, as compared with $233,323,074 for 1919. The average hourly compensation for all employees increased from 52.3 cents in 1919, to 62.4 cents in 1920. The average hourly rate of passenger engineers was $1.34, in 1919 $1.09; freight engineers, $1.02, in 1919 87 cents; passenger firemen 96 as against 83 cents; freight firemen, 78 cents as against 63 cents; passenger conductors 95 cents as against 85 cents; freight conductors 88 cents as against 71 cents; section men 46 cents as against 41 cents.

The bank statement for August contains evidence of further liquidation, the current loans in Canada being $1,226,467,000, about $11,000,000 below those for August, 1920. Current loans outside of Canada contracted by nearly $5,000,000 during the month and were $50,000,000 below those for August, 1920. Call loans in Canada at $106,115,000 were $600,000 below those for July, those outside of the country showing a contraction of $3,000,000, and being $36,000,000 below those for the same month last year. Savings deposits are given as $1,279,830,000, a decrease of over $15,000,000 during the month. The note circulation dropped $10,000,000 during the month, being $40,000,000 below that for August last year.

Contracts for 2000 freight cars have been awarded by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, involving expenditures of $2,200,000.

BRITISH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET

Prices Are Advancing and Prospects of Stability Appear to Be Vanishing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The prospect of establishing stability in the hide market seems to be vanishing. Although best ox did not show a further upward tendency they were firmly held at recent prices. Cows were ½d. up at 8d, and first heavy calf showed a ½d. rise with first lights advancing ⅝d. Prices are advancing, too, in imported hides, which are actively dealt in, while the River Plate reports sales of large quantities of frigorifics on European, United States, and Canadian account.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that with the demand for leather improving tanners can see no early prospect of cheaper leather. Buyers are more inclined to buy just now than they have been for months past, and this of course does not weaken the tanners' position. There is an improved demand for 12-14 bends and every probability that very soon those who still want these weights will have to pay 2d. to 4d. rise. Boot manufacturers are also asking about light weight dry-hide bends, and the demand from the repairers improves in spite of the fact that the renewal of summer weather must have caused a further postponement of much-needed repairs.

It will be gathered from this that there are signs of improvement in the boot manufacturing trade, and this is actually the fact. There is an active demand for glacé kid, patent box calf and willow calf, for which prices are said to be firm. But to the great surprise of the trade the government has suddenly announced it has still on hand a quantity of dressed leather, when it was authoritatively stated weeks ago that the department had cleared every skin. They now find they have approximately 353,000 feet which is being offered at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d. per foot.

PROPOSED LOAN TO CUBA IS DISCUSSED

NEW YORK, New York—Representatives of prominent American banking interest are now in Cuba for the twofold purpose of discussing a loan to that government and to wind up the business of several financial institutions which have gone into liquidation. Prospects of a loan, it was said here, depend largely upon the reports received by the bankers from General Enoch Crowder, who was sent to Cuba several months ago as the representative of the United States Government.

The Cuban Government, it is understood, hopes to obtain a loan of $50,000,000, primarily to stabilize the sugar and other industries of the Island. J. P. Morgan & Company, the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company and the Royal Bank of Canada are among the interests represented at the discussions now proceeding in Havana.

LONDON MARKETS GENERALLY WAVER

LONDON, England—Disappointment over the maintenance of the Bank of England's rate of discount at 5½ per cent caused an easier tone in gilt-edged investment issues on the stock exchange yesterday, but trading in this section was light. French loans were steadier, owing to strength in the francs. Changes in the oil department were narrow, the undertone was not good. Royal Dutch was 35¾, Mexican Eagle 3¾.

Dollar descriptions were weaker, moving with New York exchange. Home rails were dull and unchanged. The shares of Argentine roads dropped on the government's insistence upon the cancellation of increases in freight rates. The industrial group was neglected and easy; Hudson's Bay 5½. Rubbers were flabby but quiet. Kaffirs were weak but operations were professional.

Generally the markets wavered and business was small. Consols for money 49, Grand Trunk 1⅞, de Beers 11, bar silver 41¼d. per ounce, money 3¼ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 4⅛ per cent; three months' bills 4 7-16 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England — The weekly statement of the Bank of England (last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Oct. 6 1921	Sept. 29 1921	Oct. 7 1920
Circulation	£125,666	£124,972	£127,803
Public deposits ..	19,366	12,231	21,249
Private deposits..	127,772	105,420	134,762
Gov securities ...	56,540	33,360	65,789
Other securities..	84,948	80,494	96,018
Reserve	21,197	21,891	15,841
Prop. res to li %..	14.41	18.61	8.87
Bullion	128,413	128,414	125,195
Bank rate, % ...	5½	5½	7

Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £288,282,000, compared with £289,411,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is now £28,643,000, compared with £28,643,000 in the previous week.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £790,403,000, against £585,196,000 last week and £883,379,000 this week last year.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Oct. 5	Sept. 28
Gold on hand	5,503,303	5,523,095
Silver	277,618	277,328
Circulation	27,792,328	27,129,455
General deposits	2,326,330	2,474,075
Bills discounted	2,273,709	2,460,269
Treasury deposits ...	25,400,000	24,900,000
Advances	2,276,863	2,176,340

GOVERNOR HARDING ON REDISCOUNTS

Head of United States Federal Reserve System Explains Attitude of Board and Two More Districts Cut Rates

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The reduction in the rediscount rates by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis from 6½ to 6 per cent, and the cut in the Philadelphia from 5½ to 5 per cent, just announced, makes especially interesting the letter written by Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board to Senator Sheppard, in reply to a note from him suggesting that the board give consideration to the advisability of lowering the rediscount rate on paper secured by Liberty bonds to 3½ per cent and on agricultural and commercial paper to 4½ per cent. Governor Harding says:

"It seems clearly to be the intent of the Federal Reserve Act (Section 14) that changes in rediscount rates should be initiated by the directors of a federal reserve bank rather than by the Federal Reserve Board. Each federal reserve bank is authorized, 'to establish from time to time, subject to the review and determination of the Federal Reserve Board's rates of discount to be charged by the federal reserve bank for each class of paper.' While the Federal Reserve Board has occasionally modified rates that have been proposed by a federal reserve bank, I do not recall that it has even fixed a rate over the protest of the directors of a federal reserve bank. As federal reserve banks do not make loans direct to individuals, firms or corporations, but merely rediscount paper for member banks, with their indorsement, it does not follow as a matter of course, that a reduction in the discount rate of a federal reserve bank would mean cheaper credit to the public.

Banks Not Ready to Cut

"The Federal Reserve Board makes a continuous survey of all questions bearing upon rediscount rates, and our information is that member banks generally throughout the country are not yet disposed to make any concessions in their rates. Some of them justify their position upon the theory that they have losses which must be charged off, and others say they are still over-loaned. The statistical facts quoted in your letter are impressive and are used by many in predicting lower market rates for money. I think that when, and as, banks generally begin to look around for loans and to compete with each other for paper, market rates will decline, and that such a decline will be reflected in the federal rediscount rates.

"There will be a meeting before very long of the Federal Advisory Council, which is a statutory body composed of one member from each federal reserve district, and which has the power, under the law, to confer directly with the Federal Reserve Board on general business conditions, to call for information and to make recommendations in regard to discount rates, rediscount business, and the general affairs of the reserve banking system. At this meeting, business conditions and rediscount rates will be fully discussed, to the exclusion, I think, of all other topics.

Merchants Urged to Act

"It might be well, however, for merchants in the principal cities to inquire of their banks as to what the effect of lower rediscount rates at the Federal Reserve Bank would be on the rates of interest charged by the local member banks. Reports which have already been received indicate that in the smaller towns especially, banks are not disposed to reduce their interest charges and would look upon a reduced rate at the Federal Reserve Bank as a source of additional profit to themselves.

"I have a letter this morning from Judge Ramsey, federal reserve agent and chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, in which he says that he doubts seriously whether our rediscount rate on farm paper was reduced even as low as 4 per cent per annum, this would find reflection in a much lower rate granted by member banks to individual borrowers."

"The large increase in the gold holdings of the federal reserve banks is due to the demoralized condition of foreign exchanges which has made necessary the large shipments of gold which have come to this country. As the United States produces a surplus, both of raw materials and of manufactured products, it is the belief of some that a part, at least, of the recent increase in our holdings of gold should be regarded as a basis for long-time credit transactions which seem necessary if our trade with other countries is to continue. If, on the other hand, our present large gold holdings are deliberately made the basis for an undue extension of domestic credits, as might well be the case if our discount rates were made so low as to offer an alluring profit to almost all member banks in borrowing from their federal reserve bank, there might develop a very dangerous condition in the United States. No small part of the responsibility of the federal reserve system is to make sure that the consequences of this flood of gold are not wild speculation and unsound banking practices."

Kansas City Rate Stays

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City have voted to make no change in the local discount rate. The action of the board was based on the recent expansion in loans here, the drop in reserve ratio the past week, and signs of little or no liquidation soon.

Bankers of the southwest are looking rather enviously on accumulations of reserves at the federal reserve banks of the east, for the past week brought an increase of $8,041,068 in the discounts of the Kansas City Federal Bank to $75,419,593 and a drop in combined reserve ratio from 57.5 per cent to 51.7 per cent, compared with 41.2 per cent a year ago.

Local and federal tax payments, borrowing for purchase of cattle extremely cheap feedstuffs, slackening in wheat sales incident to fall seeding operations and the payment of mercantile debts, explain the increase in loans here and in the southwest as a whole the past week. Another factor is lowness of prices of cattle and sheep, which hinder liquidation.

As fully 60 per cent of the 1921 wheat crop has left farms of the southwest, little additional liquidation is expected from wheat areas, for the remainder is expected to move in moderate volume and to be absorbed in current expenses and obligations of farmers. The southwest has 807,000,000 bushels of corn, the largest crop in its history, compared with 706,000,000 a year ago; but grain is so cheap and in such limited demand, it is bringing little liquidation.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The volume of business measured by debts to individual accounts in the United States declined from $8,305,000,000 for the week of September 21, during which a large volume of income tax checks was drawn and cleared, to $7,285,000,000 for the week ending September 28, a decrease of $1,020,000,000, or about 12 per cent.

"Facts About Sugar" predicts the United States beet sugar crop will amount to 2,000,000,000 pounds, or 900,000 long tons. One million acres between Ohio and the Pacific are devoted to the production of nearly 10,000,000 tons of sugar beets.

Advices from Berne state that owing to the deficit incurred by the Swiss Federal Railways, which at the end of 1922 will be 203,000,000 Swiss francs, the government intends to raise another loan of 250,000,000 to cover the railways' debt for this year and their financial requirements for next year. Because of the high interest demanded by American banks for the 300,000,000 francs loan raised a year ago in America, it is believed that the new loan will be floated in Switzerland, the advices add.

Sixty-eight companies, owning and operating 85 of the largest stores in Great Britain, constitute the membership of the recently incorporated Association of Retail Distributors, with a combined capitalization of £120,000,000, employing about 125,000 persons.

LIVELY BUYING AT WOOL AUCTION SALE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The one hundred and thirteenth auction sale of wool by the United States Government held in Ford Hall yesterday afternoon was eminently satisfactory to the government officials, only six lots out of 300, or about 2.4 per cent of the total offering of 5,500,000 pounds, being withdrawn.

Bidding was steady and general from the very start and was chiefly for account of dealers, although some of the mills were prominent buyers. The attendance was the largest, moreover, that has been seen at a government sale for some time. Prices are generally figured to have advanced 5 to 10 per cent, as compared with the last sale in early September, and in some instances the advances were even more marked.

Occasionally, on the other hand, there were sales at slight recessions. Yet it was a matter of comment that the auctioneer rarely announced that his limit had not been reached. This is all the more remarkable when it is considered that the offering as a whole was a very ordinary one indeed.

The highest price realized in the sale was for a small lot of scoured number 1, fine, domestic wool, which brought 58 cents. Good fine scoured Cape and similar wools, though short, brought 50 cents or better. Perhaps the largest advance in the sale was for lot 130, which was bought for 15 cents by the Arlington mills, against 10 cents paid at the previous sale, or 23 cents clean basis, for good Argentine combing fours.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany — The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany (figures in marks, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Sept. 30	Sept. 23
Total coin and bullion.	1,039,768	1,040,920
Gold	1,023,704	1,023,705
Treasury notes	3,128,791	3,626,159
Notes—other banks....	2,618	8,698
Notes and checks discd.	1,142,218	982,001
Treasury notes discd.	98,422,137	82,613,929
Advances	3,289	48,616
Investments	277,977	257,198
Other securities	5,994,777	6,284,357
Notes in circulation...	86,384,286	82,178,940
Credits	4,618,087	3,590,159
Deposits	15,362,208	8,972,994
Other liabilities	3,345,581	1,818,372

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Thur.	Wed.	Parity
Sterling	$3.77	$3.77¼	$4.8665
Francs (French)..	.0719½	.0727½	.1930
Francs (Belgian)..	.0709	.0717½	.1930
Francs (Swiss)....	.1770	.1710	.1930
Lire	.0402½	.0404	.1930
Guilders	.3242	.3232	.4020
German marks.....	.0082	.0081¾	.2380
Canadian dollar...	.91	.909	....
Argentine pesos...	.3234	.3275	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0430	.0468	.1930
Swedish kroner....	.2280	.2235	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1210	.1201	.2680
Danish kroner.....	.1885	.1865	.2680

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed firm yesterday. December 20.37, January 19.98, March 19.71 May 19.36, July 18.90. Spot quiet; middling 20.00.

DEMAND FOR WOOL PUZZLES BRITISH

Textile Industry Seeking Explanation to Buying of Raw Material When Purchasing of Finished Goods Is Slow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England—Members of the wool textile industry are looking for some reasonable explanation of the keen demand for wool which has made itself felt during the past few weeks. Manufacturers and merchants handling fabrics frankly state that they find little or no improvement in the demand for the finished goods; most worsted spinners are only working about three days a week, and they state that prices offered for yarns are frequently too low to allow of any profit on the transaction. Yet in spite of the admittedly restricted outlet for the products of wool, and notwithstanding the huge stocks of raw material in the world, British and continental buyers have been purchasing wool in London and in the colonies as if, to quote one leading topmaker, there was not a bale of wool in sight.

Curiously enough, the demand for wool has come at the same time as the flurry in the cotton trade, and it is, perhaps, not merely a coincidence that in the cotton manufacturing areas of Lancashire the same story is told about rising prices for the raw material and very little business in yarns and pieces. Traders who have spent the whole of their lives in the wool industry are quite at a loss to account for the rapid appreciation in the value of the raw material, and many express the opinion that values cannot be maintained without a greatly increased outlet, especially in foreign countries, for fabrics.

As to the world position in regard to wool supplies, this has been made a little clearer by an official announcement by the British Australian Wool Realization Association. From a comparison of stocks at the end of last August with those held by the Association at the same date in 1918, it appears that during the past three years slightly more merino wool has been consumed than the quantity grown, while in crossbreds there has been a substantial increase in the world's stocks during the same period. This would seem to indicate that prices of good combing merino are likely to be maintained, but unless there is a greatly increased demand for fabrics made from medium and low crossbreds, there is every possibility of a break in prices at no distant date.

In this connection it may be stated that attempts to turn fashion from the soft-handling merino cloths on to the harsher but good-wearing crossbred fabrics have met with little success. Retailers assert that the public still favor the more expensive cloths, and in explanation of this it is pointed out that the cost of making a suit or a costume is still so high that the purchaser might just as well put the money into a really good cloth as into one made from the lower qualities.

There is, however, a decided improvement in the demand for hosiery. The knitting fad among women is as pronounced as ever, and there is a growing demand for dresses made on the knitting principle as opposed to those made from woven cloths. Hosiery spinners are very well employed and are in an enviable position compared with those engaged on coating yarns.

LIBERTY BONDS UP IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—United States Liberty bonds again were the outstanding feature of trading in the stock market yesterday, most of those issues establishing new high records for the year. Transactions in these bonds during the first half of the session, at gains of 50 to 60 points, approximated $4,000,000. Victory notes were less active and failed to duplicate their high record of last week.

The general trend in the stock market was irregular. Oils and numerous miscellaneous issues sustained extreme losses of one to six points. Equipments, motors and specialties were at lower levels. Mexican Petroleum rallied partly and shippings were firm. Call money was easier, with 4½ per cent the ruling rate. Sales totaled 530,200 shares.

The market closed at an improvement from low: Chandler 40, off 1⅝; General Electric 124, off 1; Famous Players 56¾, up 1; Marine preferred 47, up 1½; Pan American Petroleum A 43, up 1⅛; United Fruit 108, off 1.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Three advances have been made by the Australian Wheat Board on account of the 1920-21 wheat pool, representing about £39,000,000. As the expenses have been a little over £3,000,000 the grand total of expenditure on the crop up to July 18 was £42,000,000. Up to that date the value of the wheat of the 1920-21 harvest, which had been shipped and sold locally represented, roughly, £38,500,000. The debit balance of the wheat board is £6,758,000, which represents a reduction of nearly £500,000 in a week.

The Edison Electric Illuminating COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 130

A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent has been declared, payable November 1, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 15, 1921.

T. K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, October 6, 1921

CANADA'S AIM IS TRUE DEMOCRACY

Baron Byng of Vimy, Governor-General of the Dominion, in an Address Outlines What He Considers Duty of the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the course of a brief address to the Canadian Club of Ottawa, Baron Byng of Vimy, Governor-General of Canada, undertook to outline what he conceived to be the duty of Canadians toward the bringing about of a true democracy in the Dominion. The reception, according to the new Governor, was decidedly warm-hearted and spontaneous.

"What I find in Canada is this," he declared. "I find a great democracy. Now the meaning of that word is rather difficult. What is democratic to some may be autocratic or bureaucratic to others. We talk about old democracies—the democracies of Greece and Rome. But Greece consisted of hundreds of miniature states, each with its free citizens constituting a pure aristocracy, while the mass of its working population were slaves.

"In Rome the Empire consisted of the greater part of Europe with adjacent parts of Africa and Asia blended into one by conquest wherein the conquerors were the aristocracy, and the conquered the working classes. In neither Greece nor Rome were the working classes free. That germ of freedom was to come to life under William the Silent in the Netherlands, and under Cromwell in England. And yet in England neither the Parliamentarians nor the Puritans were democrats. The former fought for the ascendancy of the landed aristocracy, while the latter had before them the rule of the limited minority of the elect.

Democracy Rose in Army

"Calvin, Baxter and Milton all had a distrust of the people. Democracy rose in the army—Cromwell's new model army. In the ranks of that force not only the principle of religious toleration, but the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people first faced the fire of criticism. Now what happened when that army was demobilized? No longer bound by the great tie of working and fighting for the common weal, it broke into groups of disappointed, agitating men, extending themselves into the spheres of society and economics. Lilbourne and the Levellers proclaimed the extremest doctrine of social equality. Everard and the Diggers commenced to appropriate the land, and Winstanley and the Communists plotted the subversion of the whole existing order. That put a stop to Cromwell's democracy. He recognized with his invincible common sense that all things were becoming an impossible confusion. To check this he became an autocrat of the autocrats, a Strafford of the Straffords, and a Tsar of tsars—he governed the country with a hand of iron for the rest of his life.

"Now history," continued Baron Byng, "is not such a bad old tutor, especially of human aspirations and ideals, and it seems possible without stretching the imagination to draw a parallel between Cromwell's time and ours. Were there ever finer democracies than those armies who fought in France, Salonika, Palestine and Mesopotamia? Their ideals were perfect—the safety and welfare of the state, the abolition of aristocracy and Prussianism, and the honest endeavor to make war end war. I think those armies were the grandest democracy the world has ever seen. What was finer than the efforts of those men and women left behind to encourage the men who were fighting for those ideals?

Sinking Individual Ambitions

"The fight," said the Governor, "is not yet over. We have to combat those personal and individualistic aims of men who, like Lilbourne and Everard, put their ideals and ambitions before the welfare of the community. The fight can be won as it could have been won in those days, namely by reconciliation and understanding. We have got to go on fighting as we did from 1914 up to 1918, for the welfare of the community. We all want something. We all feel that something ought to be given to us. Do we all offer to give? Does the man of wealth offer to give the most he can to provide work for those out of employment? Does the working man offer the very best he has to increase production? If they are we are getting very near to true democracy. If not work still remains to be done. I am going to ask you with the greatest sincerity to go out to achieve the completion of the work started in the days of 1914. Here in Canada it seems to me there is a real democracy in the making—a real chance for all irrespective of class, nation, creed, or political views of combining and of sinking the individual or group ambitions for the benefit of the community as a whole.

"I want you to think of us people who come out from that curious old country, England, that we are all Britishers here—all of exactly the same kidney. We all think alike and feel alike, except that perhaps some of you may think that we people who come out from England have ideas of patronizing you, and of doing things which will irritate you. When I first took over the Canadian corps some one advised me, 'For goodness sake don't patronise a Canadian,' to which advice I replied 'I would as soon think of patronising a hornet's nest.'

"We have the most intense pride," he continued, "in seeing what Canada is doing and has done. I feel it strikingly. I feel that the future of Canada is secure. We Englishmen see you going forward building up in Canada the ideal democracy of which I have spoken, a democracy which will make us coming from England marvel even more than we do now. I feel that you yourselves are going to bring about the ideal which I have endeavored to adumbrate."

LOWER WAGES FOR TRAMWAY WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A majority of the board of arbitration established under authority of the Department of Labor of the Dominion Government to inquire into the dispute concerning wages between the Montreal Tramway Company and some of its employees has reported in favor of the company, declaring that in view of changed economic conditions the company's action in decreasing wages by 12½ per cent cannot be considered unreasonable. Judge Adolphe Bazin, chairman of the board, and A. P. Frigon, named by the Minister of Labor to represent the company, signed the majority report, giving as reasons for their decision the fact that the cost of living had been materially lowered, and that, on the other hand, the company's operations during the past year have not brought financial rewards sufficient to warrant the wages formerly paid.

As against this finding, Arthur Brossard, K.C., for the men, presented a minority report, recommending that the company refund to its employees the difference between this scale and the one paid to the men since August 16, 1921, when the reduction went into effect.

A mass meeting of tramwaymen unanimously rejected the majority report and instructed that the Minister of Labor be so advised. No question of taking further action to force the company to return to the old scale of wages was broached at the meeting, and none of the speakers outlined any further campaign to be followed.

ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND CITIES

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

HOMES AND FARMS
For suburban homes, summer homes and farms near Boston or anywhere in New England, New York State, New Jersey, Maryland, and Florida send for our new catalog. CHAS. G. CLAFF COMPANY, 246 South Bldg., 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

UNEXPECTEDLY vacated Nov. 1st two room apt. second floor front Commonwealth above Harvard. Ref. Apply 1150 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 2, after 7 P.M. daily or Saturday-Sunday.

RIVERSIDE Drive 550 (125th). N. Y. 6 charming rms., artistically furn. Beautiful view. Lease. Reasonable rent. Tel. Morningside 6475. Cushman.

BROADWAY (5946) NEW YORK CITY
Exquisitely furnished 6 room Apartment, 2 baths. Servants' quarters. Big reduction to tenants taking possession on or before Oct. 1. Linen, silver, well equipped kitchen. Apply Apartment 81.

66TH ST. (256 BROADWAY), NEW YORK CITY. SUITE CONSISTING OF LIVING ROOM, LARGE SUNNY BEDROOM, DINING ROOM, FOYER AND BATH. MAID'S ROOM AND KITCHEN. LINEN, GLASSWARE AND PORCELAIN. REMARKABLY LOW RENTAL. SHORT LEASE. APPLY APARTMENT 81.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET

PRIVATE office, morning hours, good location. $40.00. V-53, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE
1920 Buick touring, best shape; cash $900. Telephone Ocean 450 (Mass.).

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

TWO rooms with or without board. Delightfully situated fifty minutes from New York City. Bus 168, Millburn, New Jersey.

CLIFF HOUSE, Winthrop Highlands. Open year round. Special Winter rates $20 per week and up. American plan. 35 minutes from Copley-Plaza Hotel over state boulevards. F. M. BOCKTERLE, Mgr. Booklet. Tel. Ocean 1351.

WEST 57th St., N. Y. C. Beautiful room overlooking park; handsome private apt., 8th floor. Gentleman with references. $25 weekly. Circle 9629.

BROADWAY, 2345, New York City. Single and double room with and without bath. Apply Apartment 81.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN competent and acquainted with management, repairs and renting of real estate; practical in heating, painting, decorating, screens and metal weather strips, desires situation. Box 79, Brown City, Michigan.

TRAVELING salesman 20 yrs. with one concern calling on the wholesale drug sundry trade in the central, southern and southwestern states, desires position; best of references. Address F. 45-1408 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE colored girl desires general housework. Go home nights. 71 Warwick St., Suite 3, Boston, Mass.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

G. Fox & Co., Inc.
HARTFORD, CONN.
A Brilliant Array of Dresses
You'll marvel at the beauty and variety of the models, and in all likelihood recognize this as the supreme moment in which to buy one or more fall and winter frocks.
Women's Suit, Coat and Dress Dept. Third Floor

THE LOUISE SHOP
Fall Apparel
Consistently moderate in price
71 Pratt Street

PRINTING
QUALITY AND SERVICE
COMSTOCK & MATCHETT
33 ASYLUM ST., HARTFORD, CONN

Oriental Rugs
THE SAMUEL DONCHIAN RUG CO.
205 PEARL STREET

Domestic Rugs

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD—Continued

TWO SHOPS NOW — Beroth Bread Shop — NORTH AND SOUTH
859 MAIN ST.—NEXT TO GAS OFFICE
1189 MAIN ST., NEAR TRUMBULL

Emory T. Raymond—Decorator
Canvas Ceilings, Wall Papers
Painting and Paperhanging
216 New Britain Ave. Tel. Charter 468-2

Seventy Years of Service
It is with this record of continued and helpful service that this bank, established in 1849, solicits your business.
State Bank & Trust Company
Hartford, Conn.

Raglan and Chesterfield Topcoats of Harris Tweeds
Unexcelled in woolens and workmanship these Horsfall-made productions are the equal of high grade "custom" garments in every way and are a great deal less in price.
The Luke Horsfall Company
Men's Shop, 95 Asylum St. — HARTFORD — Women's Shop, 140 Trumbull St.

Herzog Shop
100 Pratt Street
Hartford, Connecticut
Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery, and Lingerie
Special Attention Given to Corset Fitting

Chapin Millinery Shop
Attractive Models for the Season.
75 PRATT STREET.

BEARDSLEY & BEARDSLEY INSURANCE
670 MAIN STREET

Aishberg the Shoeman
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR RED CROSS AND LA FRANCE SHOES
941 Main Street
Hartford, Connecticut

HANAN SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
James Lawrence & Son
755 MAIN STREET

The Flint Bruce Co.
COMPLETE HOUSE and OFFICE FURNITURE
Goods as Represented
103 ASYLUM ST. 150 TRUMBULL ST.

Coombs—Florist
Two Stores: 741 Main—364 Asylum

H. F. CORNING & COMPANY
Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases
Established 1812
83 Asylum Street

BOYS' TWO PIECE SUITS
8-18 SIZES
Right Styles. Right Prices.
GEMMILL, BURNHAM CO., Inc.
66 Asylum St. Hartford, Conn.
"Where Quality Is Paramount"

A. L. FOSTER CO.
45 Asylum Street
HARTFORD, CONN.
Clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes for Men and Boys.
27 Stores—27 Cities

G. I. WHITEHEAD & SON
"The Auto Shop"
SERVICE CAR AT ALL HOURS
997 New Britain Ave. Tel. Charter 4453-12

LUX, BOND & LUX, Inc., JEWELERS
Hamilton Watches
Vest Pocket and Wrist Watches
859 MAIN STREET

SELECT MEATS GROCERIES
WEST HILL GROCERY
Louis H. Birch, Proprietor
765 Farmington Avenue

QUALITY — CORNER
GOLFLEX
THE DEPENDABLE, WEAR-PROOF, WRINKLE-PROOF, WEATHER-PROOF WORSTED KNITTED SUITS FOR WOMEN
Stackpole Moore Tryon Co.
115 ASYLUM ST. AT TRUMBULL

NEW HAVEN

A. G. KINGDON
SPRING VALLEY BRAND
Butter Eggs Cheese
396 STATE ST.

THE WHALEN-RULLIS COMPANY
Printers
86-88 Crown Street

MRS. ROOT'S FOOD SHOP
One of New England's Leading Caterers
812 CHAPEL STREET
978 CHAPEL ST., NEW HAVEN

Coombs Flower Shoppe
TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ANYWHERE

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

SAMUEL PHILLIPS
JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH
Fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Exclusive Agency for Gorham Silver
228 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

MAINE

PORTLAND

Cowen's Corset Shop
496 CONGRESS STREET
Portland, Maine, opposite Congress Square Hotel. Ivy corsets and brassieres; experienced fitters in attendance.

Boys' and Girls' Moccasins for the camp. Ask for booklet.
CROPLEY & ANDERSON

Congress Square Lunch Rooms
J. G. LANGLEY, Manager
5 & 7 Forest Avenue, 515 Congress St.
PORTLAND, MAINE

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

Isaac Locke Co.
97, 99 and 101 Faneuil Hall Market
Fruits, Vegetables and Hothouse Products
Special Attention Given Family Orders

WALL PAPERS
Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality. Novelty designs a feature; reprints of high grade paper at low cost. See them.
AUGUSTUS THURGOOD
38-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON

Shattuck & Jones
INCORPORATED
FISH
Telephone 1437 Richmond
128 Faneuil Hall Market
BOSTON

BROCKTON

Don't Fail to Visit Our
GROCERY DEPARTMENT
Where we are offering real bargains on the cash and carry plan.
James Edgar Company
BROCKTON

BROOKLINE

Schlehuber
Caterer, Confectioner and Baker
Order work including all Plain and Fancy Ice Creams, Salads, Croquettes, Sandwiches, Etc. Dinner Favors and Wedding Cakes a Specialty.
Catering for Weddings, Receptions and other Private Parties will receive my personal attention.
Call Brookline 8156
275-277 Harvard Street
Brookline Massachusetts

CAMBRIDGE

Central Sq. HardwareCo.
669 Massachusetts Avenue
Tel. Cambridge 6126 and 6127

LOWELL

LOWELL PUBLIC MARKET
C. H. WILLIS
MERRIMACK SQUARE

ELECTRIC SHOP
Hot Point Electric Irons $5.82
261 Dutton St. Tel. 1317-Y
New fall models in all styles of corsets now ready.
LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOP
J. & L. Barter 133 Merrimack St.

The Bon Marché
Visit one of the largest Musical Instrument Departments in New England located on our 4th floor.
Take elevators

LYNN

A. W. Duval
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
LYNN, MASS.

Secure Your Corset First
It provides the right foundation for the new season's styles. Choice here of several of the best corset makes, notably La Grecque. Graduate corsetieres in attendance.

Goddard Bros.
76-86 Market St. Lynn, Mass.

Isabelle Hall-Philbrook
Corsets, Blouses, Lingerie
Strand Theatre Bldg., Lynn, Mass.

D. B. H. POWER
Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Dinner Ware, Refrigerators, Baby Carriages, Glenwood Ranges, Victrolas and Records
51 Central Sq., Lynn. Tel. 27

COAL
Anthracite and Bituminous and Wood
SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central Square.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT

WILSON MILLINERY
204 Washington Arcade, Detroit Phone Main 6235

MICHIGAN

DETROIT—Continued

The M. & W. Tire Co.
WOODWARD AND HARPER
AMERICAN—AKRON
CORD AND FABRIC
TIRES—TUBES
Efficient Repair Service on All Makes of Tires
Phone Northway 8964

Jewell Feather Mattress Co.
Reliable Renovators. Cleaners of feather beds, pillows and mattresses. Mattresses made from feather beds. 809 Michigan Ave., Cad. 896.

DETROIT CREAMERY
Velvet Brand Ice Cream

J. D. Candler Roofing Co.
ROOFING AND SHEET METAL WORK
651 High St., E. DETROIT, MICH.
Main 513-513

Hickey's
Exclusive Dealers in Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats & Shoes of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls
1275 Woodward Ave.,
DETROIT, MICH.

BREDE & SCHROETER
DECORATORS WALL PAPER DRAPERIES
WINDOW SHADES UPHOLSTERING
90 Canfield Avenue West Detroit, Mich.

Fur Collar and Cuff Sets
in stock or made to your individual order—Monkey Fur in all widths—moderately priced.
New York Shops, Inc.
Everything for the Dress
1514 WOODWARD AVE.,
Detroit Opposite Grinnell's

NEW YORK DOLL REPAIR SHOP
All kinds of Dolls Repaired. Eyes reset and parts furnished. Complete line of Imported Dolls and Doll Clothing. 1205 Michigan Av, Detroit. Cherry 5940W

JOHN R. MOSS
QUICK PRINTER
Cadillac 114 213 State Street

Phone Glendale 4473
IMLAY'S
GARMENT CLEANING & DYEING CO.
2935 GRAND RIVER AVENUE
Goods Called for and Delivered

ROOMS with or without private bath; also light housekeeping apartments.
CAROLA APARTMENT HOTEL
82 Watson Street

A. E. GRIMSHAW
CLOTHIER, HATTER AND HABERDASHER
34 West Grand River Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.

We Can Save You Money on Furniture
SUMNER COMPANY
Corner Michigan and Fourth Ave., Detroit, Mich.

The Ferris-Fowler-Fosdick Co., Inc.
PRINTING OF QUALITY
404 Marquette Bldg., Detroit. Cadillac 5870

MONTANA

GREAT FALLS

THE GERALD CAFE
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
WM. GRILLS, Proprietor
217 Central Avenue, Great Falls, Mont.

OHIO

AKRON

FALCH & FALCH
The Men's Store
FURNISHERS, HATTERS AND CLOTHIERS
38 E. MILL STREET AKRON, OHIO

LANG'S
M. R. HAAS, Mgr.
Fashion Park Clothes
35 So. Main St. Metropolitan Bldg.

CLEVELAND

Matchett's
RESTAURANT
7029 Euclid Avenue
For Good Food at All Times
OPEN SUNDAYS

CINCINNATI

THE CHARLES D. BAKER CO., diamonds, jewelry, watches, silverware, clocks. 422 Vine St., Cincinnati, O. Main 2863.

Closson's — THE GIFT STORE — 4th St., W. of Race, Cincinnati

THE A. B. CLOSSON JR. CO.
ARMSTRONG STATIONERY CO.
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
419 MAIN STREET

COLUMBUS

Laundry and Dry Cleaning
CAPITAL CITY-TROY LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
Main 2827. Cit. 11136

Trunk, Leather and Art Goods
Traveling Bags, Suit Cases and All Kinds of Leather Goods and Trunks. Pictures, Mirrors and Lamps.
SCOTT-O-SPERT CO., 194 S. High St.

MISS S. E. HOFFMANN
147 E. State St.
STATIONERY, ENGRAVING, BOOKS
Picture Frames Made to Order.

Pitts Shoes
162 N. High St.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO
Dependable Shoes Since 1880.

Morehouse-Martens
"The Store of Today"
Dry Goods and Garments
For thirty years a dependable store.

OHIO

COLUMBUS—Continued

THE PARISIAN DYE HOUSE
14 EAST SPRING STREET
Bell, Main 1715 Citizens 3715

The Clemens-Rice Co.
WOOLTEX FASHIONS SHOP
104 N. High St.
New lowest prices now possible in Suits—Coats—Dresses
SKIRTS, BLOUSES AND SWEATERS

THE BANCROFT BROS. CO.
Hallmark Jewelers
"If you want the best, go to Bancroft's"
138-140 North High Street

THE W. C. MOORE CO.
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Lighting Fixtures
"The cheapest that is good to the best that is made." Moderate Prices.
SOUTH HIGH NEAR MAIN

White Cafeteria
165 N. High Street
A sane store—
where people shop with safety and satisfaction.

The Z. L. White Co.
106-116 NORTH HIGH ST.
Nine big floors.

LAKEWOOD

HANSEN HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE AND WALLPAPER
15521 Det. Ave. Lkwd. 3657

ROLLE'S CASH GROCERY
FOR EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
15819 Detroit Avenue Lkwd. 914

BRUMAGIM & ROBERTS
COR. DETROIT AND BELLE AVE.
Fancy and Staple Groceries and Meats
Mario 2689 LAKEWOOD, O. Highland 496-L

Lisbon's Sweet Shoppe
BAKER'S HY-GRADE ICE CREAM DELIVERED
Lkwd. 1794 15907 Detroit High. 448-W

Berryloo's SHOES OF QUALITY — 14810 Detroit Avenue

HYCHE'S
HARDWARE AND ELECTRICAL CO.
Eden Washing Machines, Electric or Gas Heaters
15102 Det. Ave. Lkwd. 1276

Epicurean Bakery 14804 Detroit Ave.
TRY OUR FAMOUS ICE CREAMS

C. E. SEILER, Successor to Seiler & Taylor — FINE FOOTWEAR 17114 Detroit Ave., Lakewood, Ohio

JOS. HESKIN
Successor to the Boston Dry Goods Co.
14712 Detroit Avenue Lakewood, Ohio

Stewart Dry Goods Company
OPEN EVENINGS — MEN'S WEAR
1260 to 1264 Cranford at Det. Ave.
Wagar and Madison Aves.

The Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.
PROS. 2235 CENT. 1394
F. Miller H. C. Miller

MILLER BROS.
LAKEWOOD
French Dry Cleaning Co.
1580 WINCHESTER AVE.
A Phone Call Will Bring Our Auto to Your Home
LAKEWOOD 1840
We Have No Agents or Solicitors
Work Guaranteed

PEARL B. BRANDT
Milliner
16905 Clifton Blvd. Hem. 4879

JUSTIN HAT SHOPPE
14602 DETROIT AVE.

MARSHALL-ASTON
PLUMBING & HEATING
15709 DETROIT AVE. LAKEWOOD 5553

LIMA

MILLINERY
GLOVER & WINTERS CO.
LET US SERVE YOU
126-128 West High Street LIMA, OHIO

NORWOOD

THE FITE GROCERY CO.
GROCERIES AND MEATS
Main and Lexington Aves., Phones Woodburn 251-252. Forest & Norwood. Phones Ridge 1102-1103-2885.

SPRINGFIELD

T. B. REAM & SONS—Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables; Meats. 225 Chestnut Ave. Both phones: Bell 430 and 4517; Home 430.

TOLEDO

JACOB THOMPSON
Wall Paper Picture Framing
Phonographs
912 STARR AVE. Home Phone River 848

FOARD'S CAFETERIA
Tasty Foods—Quick Service—Cleanliness
209 SUPERIOR STREET
Just off Madison

Stein's
SMART CLOTHES FOR WOMEN AND MISSES
219-221 Summit St., Toledo, O.

The C. Frank Haines Co.
MEN'S SMART WEAR
316 SUPERIOR ST.

The Reliable Laundry AND Dry Cleaning Company
Family washing, finished or roughdried our specialty
Our dry cleaning is absolutely odorless.
Home 2285 Bell. A. F. Wunderlich, Mgr.

DIAMONDS
Watches Jewelry Emblems Silverware
HASTEN TO HEESEN
325 Summit Home Phone Main 472

We Carry NUT SPREAD MARGARINE
G. F. BANKEY & SON, GROCERS
2162-66 Ashland Avenue Both Phones

RUGS, CURTAINS, FURNITURE
Wall Papers—House Painting
RADCLIFFE CO., 320-322 Superior Street
TOLEDO, OHIO

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH

BUY DIAMONDS
DIRECT FROM US
JOHN M. ROBERTS & SONS CO.
433-437 Market Street. PITTSBURGH, PA.

James McMillin Printing Co.
PRINTERS OF HIGH GRADE
CATALOGS — FOLDERS
BOOKLETS — LEAFLETS
BROCHURES — PRICE LISTS
Penn Ave. and Barbeau St. Phone 437 Court

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE

The Little Shop of Mary Wight
424 Kinsley Building
Reasonably priced are the popular KNOTTED SOUTHERN BEDSPREADS
$36 to $35

NUBONE CORSETS
Comfort, Style, Fit

JONES'S ARCADE
LADIES' FURNISHINGS
Employees Share Profits

Wayland Square Grocery
8 WAYLAND SQUARE
Our desire is to satisfy our customers, always having our Meat and Poultry fresh, and in our grocery those things which are fine and choice. We believe we are doing this.
Telephone Angell 318

Keeping Up Repairs
on your property is a duty. Nothing should be allowed to go to waste. Many small jobs can be easily managed by the man of the house (often by the woman) if they have the right tools to work with. We have the tools, right in quality and at prices as low as can be under present conditions.
BELCHER & LOOMIS HARDWARE CO.
83-91 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

Brighten Your Home With a Victrola
Victrolas at $25, $35, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150 and up
You can have a Victrola in your home this very day if you wish on terms as low as $5 a month.

OUTLET
PROVIDENCE
Buy Peirce Shoes and Hosiery
If You Want the Best Moderately Priced
THOS. F. PEIRCE & SON
"The Laundry That Satisfies"
Broad, Pearl and Central Sts. — Quality Home Laundry — Providence R. I.
Telephone Union 312

36 Bargess Street, Providence R. I. — What Cheer Laundry — Telephone Union 4300

WASHINGTON

TACOMA

Tacoma Steam Laundry
Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing Department
Phone Main 224 TACOMA, WASH.

WISCONSIN

JANESVILLE

Y. M. C. A. CAFETERIA
Strictly Home Cooking. Clean and Wholesome.
Cor. W. Milwaukee and High Sts.

Badger Cafe
We invite you to try our wholesome cooking.
7 South Main St.

LA CROSSE

When in LA CROSSE
eat at
Standard Lunch Room
where you get the best of every thing
118 N. THIRD ST.

MILWAUKEE

Loveland Floral Company
Prompt Attention to All Orders
LOBBY RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Tel. Broadway 1251

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Capper and Capper
124 Wisconsin Street MILWAUKEE

BADGER DYE WORKS
CLEANERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS
887-891 Third St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Phone Lincoln 2080

RACINE

CHEERFUL INTERIORS AT LITTLE EXPENSE. OUR DRAPERY EXPERTS KNOW HOW
ZAHN'S
THE NEW THINGS FIRST
RACINE, WIS.

Classified Advertising Charge
20 cents an agate line
In estimating space, figure six words to the line.

EDUCATIONAL

ADULT INTEREST IN LEARNING

Progress of the Workers' Educational Association

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The record of growth and extended activity contained in the recently published annual report of the Workers' Educational Association affords abundant proof that this organization is supplying a real need in the educational affairs of Great Britain. The various increases shown are not so large as in the previous year but they are more significant because they refer to a period more nearly normal than that covered by the 1920 report.

Among the many points of interest in the document the figures giving the number of branches and members are, of course, of special importance. Forty new branches were formed during the year, bringing the total up to 317; and the membership increased from 20,703 to 28,850. There was an increase also in the number of affiliated societies of 130, making a total of 2896.

The report deals with the progress of the movement, district by district, and while it is not possible here to go into local details, the high tribute paid to the work of district secretaries and voluntary branch officers is worthy of quotation: "In addition to many voluntary lecturers and tutors, there must be many hundreds of voluntary workers in connection with the association, and without their untiring labors the great volume of educational effort would be impossible. Wherever there is a call for the Workers' Educational Association, there also will be found men and women willing to devote their time and energy and ability to extend the influence of the association."

The Demand for Books

A valuable feature of the work is the central book-room. This exists for the purpose of obtaining the books necessary for the classes and students, and for publishing cheap editions of works found to be in demand. Another feature which is of peculiar value to working-class students is the extended payment scheme for the purchase of books. The report records the effect of the slump in trade as having reduced the sales of the book-room, but even under these adverse circumstances the institution has proved an asset to the association. The sales amounted to £4000, a higher amount than in any previous year.

Encouraging details are given concerning class work; 463 one-year classes were held, being an increase of 135 on the previous session. The number of students attending these classes showed the remarkable increase of over 5000, bringing the total up to 12,474. Similar increases are recorded in connection with the tutorial classes, at which a much higher standard of work is carried on. A list is given of the occupations of the students, including such diverse sections as civil servants and miners, teachers and factory workers; it is clear that no section of worker is left untouched by the activities of the association.

In addition to classes a large number of study circles were organized, over 800 public lectures were given, and 69 educational conferences were organized. Six residential and one non-residential summer schools have also been held. The report lays emphasis on the fact that this volume of educational effort is only an index to what could be done were the movement adequately financed.

Subjects Chosen by Workers

The choice of subjects this year shows an interesting development. It is a well-known fact that the tendency of working-class educational movements is generally in the direction of the study of economics and related subjects, and this predilection has in the past been shown by the Workers' Educational Association. This year, however, the field covered has been much wider, and students have to a greater extent chosen such subjects as literature, music, and biology.

The movement does not confine its aims to Great Britain: it is alive to the need for international cooperation in educational affairs. Financial difficulties have prevented anything yet being done to give effect to the 1919 decision of the special council meeting held at Nottingham, viz., that it is desirable that an international conference of workers' educational associations should be held. The costs involved in organizing an international conference will, however, become considerably less as workers' educational movements develop in other countries. Already there are encouraging indications of such developments from Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Canada, and the United States. Quite the most recent and important of these developments has been the establishment of the Workers' Educational Bureau of America, the object of which is to coordinate the activities of the various working class educational movements in the United States. The British movement is watching the progress of these organizations in other lands and is, wherever possible, getting into touch with them.

A development which contains great possibilities is the formation of the Workers' Educational Trade Union Committee. This is a committee consisting of representatives of the Workers' Educational Association and trade unions subscribing to the scheme. It was launched a little over a year ago in conjunction with the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, and consists of a central committee with seven divisional committees which operate wherever there are branches of the confederation. On all the committees are representatives of both the Workers' Educational Association and the confederation, and the joint organization is thus able to utilize the services of the Workers' Educational Association, with all its personnel and machinery, in the work of educating the members of the confederation. The constitution of the Workers' Educational Trade Union Confederation provides for other trade unions participating in the scheme under such conditions as will enable them to meet the needs of their members in an effective and economical way.

Indorsement by Unions

The educational activities of the unions can thus be coordinated, while leaving to each union complete freedom to decide its own particular program. The success of the scheme has led to inquiries from other trade unions. The Union of Postal Workers, at its annual conference, definitely decided to apply for inclusion, and the necessary steps are being taken to provide for this in time for the opening of the winter session, 1921-22. A much more extensive enlargement of the area covered by the scheme is foreshadowed by the fact that 16 unions have met and indorsed its general aims, and have recommended the Trade Union Congress to make it the basis of a comprehensive development of trade union educational activities.

The report deplores the delay in the working of the 1918 Education Act, and it details various steps which have been taken to stir up public opinion in favor of an early resumption of national educational progress. The one regrettable feature of the year's work is that the association has a deficit of £432 but this is only half what it was last year. Much valuable work has been accomplished of far-reaching human and social significance.

UNIVERSITIES OF GREECE

Previous articles on Greek education appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on September 9, 16, 23 and 30, 1921.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Higher education is given by the two universities at Athens, which were radically reformed in July, 1911. The one is called National University and the other Capodistrian University. Before that year they were one, under the name of "National University." This nomenclature dated from October, 1862, the memorable month during which King Otho, after a reign of 29 years, had to leave Greece and sail away to Venice on the British warship Skylla.

Before the downfall of the King, the university was called after him, Othonian University. The decree of Otho, which was issued in December, 1836, concerning the establishment of the university, was received with joy by the Hellenes throughout the world, and very moving were the letters which accompanied the financial support given for it, and for the construction of the fine building, the foundations of which were laid amidst much pomp in July, 1839.

Like the rest of the education in the new Greek kingdom, university education was then based on the German plan. The National University has the faculties of mathematics and physical sciences. The natural science faculty includes two sections, that of physics and that of chemistry.

The Capodistrian University

The Capodistrian University comprises three faculties, laws, philology (classics and modern languages) and theology. The faculty of laws is divided into two sections, law and political sciences. The Capodistrian University owes its name to the first and unforgotten Governor of Greece, Capodistrias, according to the wish of a benefactor, John Dompolis, who gave his fortune for the establishing of a university under that name, provided Constantinople was freed from the Turks in a certain length of time.

But as by that time neither Constantinople nor Jannina, a place also named by him, had yet been emancipated from the Ottoman, it became necessary to use these funds for university purposes in Athens. The consequence was the division of the National University.

Both these universities, though under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, are nevertheless and to a large degree, recognized as self-supporting, the sources of revenue coming from legacies, donations, and the fees of the students, and if need be, a contribution from the government.

Each of the faculties is presided over by a principal or dean annually elected by its professors, and he has to consult and collaborate with them about the affairs of the faculty. The professors are divided into two classes, those known as ordinary, and those called extraordinary. The first are permanent, whilst the second are elected for seven years by competitive examination. The ordinary professors for vacant chairs are proposed by the majority of the faculty to which they intend to belong; but their appointment depends upon the final decision of the Ministry of Education.

Instructors and Equipment

Amongst the instructors at the university are lecturers, but they do not receive remuneration, though they have an opportunity of finding preferment and thus getting a chair in the university. Each professor must teach every week for three hours at least, one hour of which is especially reserved for tuition of the students in practical or individual work on the lines of research. For this work, which is known as phrontisterion, the professor receives further remuneration, but the general desire is to raise the whole tone of this instruction.

Well-equipped, up-to-date laboratories, museums, and libraries are maintained, with a special staff for the completion of the training of the students. The National Observatory in Athens is likewise used for the same aim. All professors and lecturers, as well as the assistants, must possess the doctor's degree.

Both the universities have the same rector, who exercises his authority for one year and is helped in the management of the affairs of the universities by the universities' senate. This is composed of the deans for the coming year, of those of the expiring year, of two elected by the assembly of the universities, of the coming rector and of the vice-rector, who takes the place of the rector the next year.

The vice-rector is appointed by the Minister of Education from three candidates elected by the professorial assembly annually, and his presence in the senate is for the purpose of gaining experience for the position of rector. In the event of the rectorship becoming vacant through any cause the vice-rector takes the place.

The academic year is divided into two semesters, the first being from September to March, and the second from March to September, but during this period holidays occur which are nearly identical with those of the secondary schools.

Admission to University

A student, to be admitted to the universities, must present his certificate proving that he has successfully finished his studies in a gymnasium or in the Varvakeion Lykeion, but in the latter case the student can only be admitted to the National University.

All students have to pay the fees in advance, and at the beginning of each semester laboratory fees and fees for materials are likewise paid by students to the National University.

The students are of both sexes and are not resident in the universities. This is generally the case in all government institutions except the military and naval. The complete course of study in nearly all faculties covers four years.

Promotion of the students from one year to the next is decided by success at an examination, which takes place at definite periods of the academic year. The students who have passed all the examinations for promotion, and who have attended to all the studies of the last year at their faculty or school have the right to proceed to the final examination for the diploma on which will depend whether they get the degree or not.

If at this examination a student carries off an average of marks denoting well or very well or excellent, he is awarded the "doctor's" degree, but if he merely passes the examination, he is then designated as a "licentiate."

The Doctor's Degree

A candidate for the diploma of doctor must write an original thesis on a subject chosen by himself, and the thesis must be approved by the professors of his faculty. If this aspirant belongs to the faculty of philology he must write his thesis either in ancient (Attic) Greek or in Latin.

After securing the approval of the professors, the successful candidate goes through a small formality when he receives the doctor's diploma and takes the oath as drawn up in ancient Greek, an oath which varies for the different faculties. During these proceedings the rector and the dean of the faculty must always be present. For all these examinations, and for the diplomas, fees have to be paid. The universities can also grant honorary degrees. President Wilson, for instance, received an honorary degree of law.

The universities are open to every one desiring to take advantage of their instruction; but it has been found by experience that the masses do not frequent them so much as the wealthy people who can afford the expenses required to live in Athens and pay all the fees.

Worthy students are helped by scholarships which generous donors have established and which are obtained by passing a competitive examination. The universities and the government also offer certain financial facilities for those in need of them.

LANGUAGES AT MIDDLEBURY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The new academic year finds interesting developments in the modern language departments at Middlebury College, Vermont. The Spanish House on the campus of the women's college, which is opened this fall for the first time, is filled to capacity. In the Maison Française, which proved so popular last year, every available room has been taken and it has been necessary to refuse admission to several who wished to live there. These special houses for advanced students of modern language make it possible to continue through the year the work and methods employed in the modern language summer schools of Middlebury College. The student lives constantly in the atmosphere of the language he is studying, receiving practice in using the foreign tongue in table conversation and various social activities. So great is the popularity of the Maison Française that several students not yet enrolled in college have signed up for next year. A valuable collection of books on French literature, history, and life has recently been presented to the library of the Maison Française by the French Government in recognition of the training in French which is given at Middlebury. An additional native teacher, Mlle. Germaine LeCossec of Brest, is added to the staff of the French school. Assistant Prof. Guy J. Forbush, who has just returned from a year in France, where he taught at l' Ecole du Château de Soisy, assists this year Prof. Duane L. Robinson, head of the department of French.

ATMOSPHERE IN TEACHING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I was much struck by a remark made last summer by a high-school teacher of western United States, to the effect that teaching needs, for a background, atmosphere. This obvious saying would not have so forcibly attracted my attention if we had not been, at the time it was uttered, passing through a quadrangle of one of the Oxford colleges. We paused and looked about us at the blackened limestone walls and the grotesque carvings of the Gothic string courses, and each of us knew, the other was inwardly comparing the stage-setting of Oxford's learning with the surroundings of our own institutions thousands of miles to the westward.

So much that we had to teach in America seemed at Oxford to be floating about in the atmosphere ready for absorption with every breath. Further, at Oxford we had the feeling that learning and scholarship needed no defense—indeed, every tower about us rose as a triumphant monument to the glory of study. Here was no apology, no attempt to disguise the art of education in the shoddy ready-made garments of "vocational training." Pure learning sat upon her throne where all could openly reverence her, and none could pass her shrine every day of the four years' course without in some measure feeling a reverence for her. She exhaled an air whose potency none, however dull of intellect or aim he might be, could wholly escape. There is an atmosphere at Oxford which is lacking, yet, in American colleges.

Time as an Excuse

I am aware of all the excuses that are made in America. Time is the favorite of these. It takes time to create atmosphere. And have not the older universities, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, already shown a measurable approach to a proper atmosphere of their own? Give them another century and we shall see what we shall see.

It is perhaps true that one meets as many Oxford graduates who are absorbed in sports and the problems of financial prosperity as one encounters Yale or Harvard graduates similarly concerned. And yet I have been more than once floored, as the undergraduates say, by a classical quotation casually spoken by an Oxford man intent upon his program at an athletic meet. He yet carried with him, you see, a stray bit of that Oxford atmosphere, albeit his forehead was of no unusual altitude.

And I am not at all convinced that this Oxford atmosphere is wholly, or even largely, the creation of time. It does not seem to me to be a function of time—to borrow a phrase from the language of our technical friends—but rather is it a state of mind resulting from absorbing the air of reverence and respect of learning which pervades all Oxford from the kitchen of the "House" to the summit of the Sheldonian's dome. The humblest passman respects what Oxford stands for, even if his own scholastic efforts are inconsiderable. And the humblest passman carries away with him a faint odor of this atmosphere.

Need of Respect for Learning

It is precisely this respect for learning, this reverence for study, that American universities, as reflected in the minds of graduates and undergraduates, lack. With Americans the emphasis is on so many other things, athletics, social honors, "college life," reunions—the list is a long one, and many of the items worthy and important—yet in the end, the true purpose of the university has got, somehow, overlooked. The atmosphere has not become implanted in the minds of the students.

Better standards should proceed from and be maintained by the faculties. Too often we blow hot or cold as the business men of our alumni dictate, and do our obeisances to pure learning in the sanctums of our private studies. Or we become wrapped up in the amusing but mechanical game of publishing footnotes to other men's writings.

The place from which the atmosphere of a university issues is from behind the instructor's desk in the class room. Let him sit there and openly and confidently show his reverence for learning, instead of a perfunctory lip service, and an aura will begin to develop. One apology, one explanation that the subject he teaches has a dollar-and-cents' value, and the atmosphere vanishes like a wisp of fog before a south wind. No, it is not centuries of tradition that is needed in America. A love of books will give that which is needed. Only, we must not be afraid to acknowledge our love.

UNIVERSITY GOVERNMENT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Regarding university government in the United States, Prof. O. K. McMurray of the University of California has said: "The multiplication of deans, department heads, and administrative officials has led to the introduction of false standards of value. Administrative work, from being regarded as a necessary task to be undertaken by the teacher as a duty, even though with reluctance, has increasingly come to be looked upon as a desirable end in itself. Young men look forward to the possibility of some day attaining an administrative position rather than to a life spent in study and teaching. The financial rewards and honors of the profession lie in that direction. Men of talent and learning accordingly immerse themselves in the petty details, which are, under the existing systems, the chief materials of internal university administration, and spend hours that would better be devoted to the discovery of truth, in discussing the number of units of French or algebra required for the A.B. degree, or in determining whether John Doe of the senior class should be permitted to substitute Sanskrit for zoology as a preparation for his career as an automobile salesman." Professor McMurray then indicated the need for more self-government; not that the average professor is able to render expert financial advice, but he has a first-hand knowledge of the wants of the university; also that there should be established a system of participation by the faculty in appointments, promotions and removals; the ultimate ideal in the plan of reform being "the establishment of the principles of responsibility and solidarity."

EDUCATION NOTES

Declaring that "the enthusiasm for better things" has got to begin with the faculty, Dr. David Kinley, as acting president of the University of Illinois, said before a conference of university presidents: "I studied groups of faculty men and groups of other men as they got together with a view to determining what they talked about when they got together. . . . They talk about the incidentals, do they not?—anything but the spiritual matters, the intellectual matters, the moral matters that have to do with their work. Is it not so? Take any group of men: Do not all of us, outside of our calling and outside of meetings called for the purpose of discussing our calling, devote ourselves to the discussion of incidental things? I wonder—I do not say that this is so; I am simply questioning—whether the college men and women are any worse in that respect than we more experienced people, and whether we are not making the mistake of placing a larger relative degree of emphasis upon that fact—the fact that they, following their leaders, do discuss in their leisure hours those incidental and outside matters; whether, I say, we are not attaching a larger degree of importance and placing a larger degree of emphasis, to their detriment, than the circumstances warrant. I am not sure; but I have been studying it a little from that point of view and I have not found any college group that was doing any better than the boys. It is the faculties that need reforming first."

Plans to establish evening and Saturday training classes for public school-teachers in every community where there is a demand for this new branch of extension service are being made by Pennsylvania State College, in keeping with its aim to "take the college of the State to the people of the State." Special courses have been prepared, with the approval of the State Department of Public Instruction, and the proposition has been placed before all the school superintendents of the State. Many of the instructors are to be members of the college faculty. Credit toward a college degree will be given in these classes.

THE STANDING OF LEEDS UNIVERSITY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England — Amongst the newer of the universities of England, an honored place is held by Leeds. The genesis and gradual development of Leeds University from the year 1874, when the Yorkshire College of Science was founded, may briefly be given. In 1877 the faculty of arts was founded in that college, and the next year saw the incorporation of the college under the Companies' Acts. In 1887 the Yorkshire College was admitted as a constituent college of the Victoria University, and in 1904 the Charter of the University of Leeds was granted.

Prof. Arthur Smithell, F. R. S., who has given many years to the service of the university, once declared that "the University of Leeds is a university in which those who are engaged in literary, scientific, and technical studies dwell together in union and harmony. We set out deliberately to avoid one-sidedness, we seek to gather together a community of all interests and we believe that in our mutual work we shall preserve a fair balance; that we shall produce neither the literary pedant too superfine to sympathize with the realities of life, nor the narrow scientific technologist with a view of knowledge limited to the service of material ends."

The university, though still so comparatively young in years, has already had much experience. In governance and outlook it is modern, but it belongs to a very ancient sisterhood.

When reviewing the functions of a university Lord Curzon said that it had a two-fold duty to perform: "To provide the best teaching of which its own resources and the progress of science may admit; to offer this teaching to the widest range of students; to mold and shape them not only by the training of the intellect but by the discipline of the spirit so that wherever they may go they may be worthy citizens of the state, and to extend by original inquiry the frontiers of learning."

Although the history of this seat of learning is so short it must be remembered that it includes the war period, when the university saw the eager response of graduates and undergraduates to the call of their country; the adapting of all departments to unexpected and unusual duties; the steadfast courage and cheerful bearing of those who actively participated in the operations and the privilege of being allowed to render, with the other universities, what the government has recorded as "services of great importance to the national life." She has also seen the dwindling numbers of undergraduates of war time and the remarkable post-war rush, and the reconstruction of some of the chief departments of the university after partial stoppage.

Leeds has also passed through the period when the need for enlarged accommodation has been met at no small expense, and has seen the broadening of the course of study. Conferences under the pressure of unprecedented need have taken place with the government; with local authorities, and with other universities. Then, after the war, there was the strong revival of corporate life; the demand for opportunities for residing in hostels; and the troubles which a rapid rise in prices brought to the members of the staff of the university. Added to this was the wider sphere of duty to which all the universities were called by the growing call for higher education.

The last seven years have meant the facing of all the difficulties enumerated and many more, but the University of Leeds is now in a position to regard the coming year with confidence.

A tribute might well be paid to the action of Parliament which, though beset with financial difficulties and embarrassments at every turn, has yet taken a lofty view of its obligations toward the cause of higher education by adding without a dissentient voice, the extra sum of £500,000 to its annual vote in aid of the universities of the United Kingdom. This increase is of importance to Leeds, as it is to the other universities, and it hopes to receive its proportionate share of the additional amount made available by the Legislature. Leeds needs urgently £500,000 for new buildings and another £500,000 as an addition to her endowment. Recent gifts toward the large sum required amount to £118,000. In the extensive and beautiful estate at Weetwood she has a site for collegiate extension perhaps unsurpassed in convenience and amenity at any other modern university.

In regard to financial position, apart from the needs for expansion and extension, it may be stated that a very satisfactory state of affairs exists. With frugal management and by self-denial of all superfluities, the university has so husbanded its resources as to enter upon the financial year 1921-22 without a deficit in its accounts, although she has nearly doubled her library, has built several new lecture rooms and laboratories, and has opened three new halls of residence for men and women students. In addition to these expensive improvements, the university has patriotically met the call for higher education for former service men by providing, at a heavy cost, educational facilities for this class of student.

The University of Leeds, modern in organization and equipment, and youthful compared with the venerable institutions which have provided England with opportunities for higher education, is yet imbued with the traditions of these same institutions which have given many of their graduates as professors and teachers to Leeds.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL AGE IN AUSTRALIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australian public men are in agreement with educationists as to the necessity for extending the compulsory school age in the Commonwealth. While in France it is even proposed to make education compulsory up to 20, in Australia the compulsory school age ends as a rule at 14 years.

In New South Wales, for example, the provision of school accommodation even up to 14 years is proving a difficult problem. Mr. T. D. Mutch, the Minister for Education, declares that it will take 50 per cent more than last year's total vote for school building purposes to meet even the urgent building demands of today based on 14 years as the school age. Yet he considers it most essential that children shall be kept at school until they are 16 years. As the proportion of boys who take up a trade to those who enter a profession is nine to one, this State is paying more attention to manual training and to technical education than to high schools; the old Darlinghurst gaol has been given over to technical training purposes and will accommodate 8000 pupils.

While the case for an extension of the school age may be considered proven, increasing stress is also being laid on the deeper value to the nation of educated, thinking citizens. The poverty of Australian parliaments in truly constructive statesmanship is considered by many students of politics to be a reflex of national conditions. Sir James Barrett has said, "The better the adult population is educated, in the widest sense of the term, the better will be the system of government"; but he added, "We must, of course, guard against the danger of raising up a race of clever scoundrels."

Mr. J. G. Latham, speaking before the Parents National Educational Union of Victoria, pointed out that it was a duty to be intellectually active and a virtue to be intellectually honest. He said that children were taught to speak the truth, but were they taught to seek the truth, to find out both sides of a question, and not to accept as true one side simply because it was put to them?

Recent critics of Australian administration in Papua have not been as convincing in their presentation of shortcomings as they desired, but the discussion, which has filled many columns in the press, has directed attention at least to the fact that the Commonwealth must send trained men to the tropical islands owned by her or held under mandate from the League of Nations. Mr. Latham may be briefly quoted as follows:

"Under the Peace Treaty certain islands have been given to Australia in trust, and there is great need for administrators for those islands, men trained in their languages and usages. France and Belgium have colleges for their colonial administrators, and there should be at least in one Australian university a college for the study of the Orient to which men from all over the world might come. Australia is still in the making, and Australians have great responsibilities and great trusts. The future of the Commonwealth is in the hands of its citizens, and teachers should see that young Australians are educated so as to be able to carry out the responsibilities imposed upon them."

THE WORKING TOOLS OF GEOMETRY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

One could hardly expect to write a composition or a letter or much of anything else unless he was familiar with the fundamental rules of grammar. He must know how sentences and paragraphs are to be put together to make a sensible result. The same situation prevails in other subjects than English. In geometry, for example, the student should know how to handle the working tools. What are they?

The working tools of geometry are the definitions, the axioms, the rules and the statements of the theorems. These are sadly neglected. If a student is to succeed in the college entrance examinations he must learn to use these working tools.

The carpenter learns to use the tools with which he works before he can expect to be hired to do first-class work. At least that is the way it should be. Is there any reason why the student of geometry should not also learn to use the tools with which he works before he attempts to do a creditable job in the classroom? All of which suggests that the geometry text needs to be revised or supplemented. Why is it necessary that the geometry text be divided into five books as it is? How often is one required to know in what book a certain theorem belongs?

"The fundamentals of geometry need to be emphasized much more strongly than is usually done," says a Boston teacher of mathematics. "Not only that, they need emphasis at the beginning of the course. Nor should they be neglected at any point throughout the course. There should be a constant hammering on these truths and rules. Working tools should be ready when one has occasion to use them.

Start of Geometry Course

"I feel that the ideal way to start a course in the subject of geometry is to discuss in detail all of the rules and definitions and at the same time to thoroughly explain their uses and application. The demonstration of the first theorems that one encounters, depend almost entirely for their proofs on these definitions. By covering them first the student also obtains a good general view of the subject. He realizes what it is like as a whole. To start at once on the seemingly laborious work of proving theorems is often so discouraging that one loses interest before he has an opportunity to discover that there really is something to the subject that is interesting and worth while. To learn and understand the fundamentals of the subject as the first step is like building a foundation. The foundation is all-important in a subject like geometry.

"There are many effective methods for constantly keeping the student in touch with the important theorems of the subject which we are discussing. A very simple method is herewith described. It will produce results; the students will enjoy its application to them. The same cannot be said of all methods in present use.

"Give to each student a half-dozen or so (the number will depend upon the number of students taking the subject) sheets of drawing paper. The best size to use is half-imperial (15x22). Assign to each student the task of drawing on each sheet, carefully, one of the figures that go with the various theorems. These drawings should be made in black drawing ink and the lines should be sufficiently heavy so that they can be seen through a distance equal to the greatest distance in the recitation room. When these have been completed the instructor will have in hand a very effective instrument for securing a knowledge of the theorems as they are stated in the text. Now for the method for playing the game.

A Practice "Stunt"

"The teacher will have a certain number (sufficient for any given recitation) of these drawings tacked up around the room. The lesson for the day having been covered shall we devote a few moments to review and mental exercise?' The 'stunt' is to state the theorem that accompanies the figure in the text. Often the same figure can be used for several theorems.

"The game should be played rapidly. By so doing the student soon becomes accustomed to having his name called without warning, and he also gets into the habit of having his answer ready. I doubt if there is a better method for making a student keep theorem information at the end of his tongue.

"Isn't it reasonable to suppose that after several weeks' drill of this sort there will be evidence of a much-desired familiarity with the working tools of geometry? And who will deny that if one has for instant application those rules, theorems and definitions that may properly be considered working tools, he will be in a much more favorable position to pass the college entrance examinations than he who is not so skilled."

THE HOME FORUM

Cretan Candia Like a Turkish Town

The Candia of today still looks like a Turkish town, though a few modern "European" buildings are rising. One notes with sadness that new houses imitate those of modern Athens and forsake the pleasant courtyard style so appropriate to a hot climate. A European house has its best face to the street; a Moslem's house turns its back to the public. A passer-by would hardly guess at the jars of growing flowers, the fountains, fruit trees, and courts of inlaid pebbles that wait behind the closed doors in those blank, high walls.

The heart of the town is still the market-place outside the Turkish gate. Sometimes one hears the square dignified by the name Al Meidan, much as one comes across a Trafalgar Square in some small Indian province. To it all the traffic converges, and from it the roads branch off north, south, east and west. It is good to turn here about eight o'clock in the morning, to find the market smelling of hot loaves, and to watch the world buying its breakfast. Rings of bread on trays, fruit, vegetables, and "mizethra" on the stalls, baskets of fish from the harbor, and basins of white Turkish curds; here they are appealing to eyes and nostrils, and to ears too, for each salesman cries his own wares with its own especial adjective: "Shellfish of the moment," "Beautiful oranges," "Fresh bread," are shouted up and down the street. The "giaourti" seller alone does not need to call for attention. In his yellow shirt and green stockings he walks silently by, balancing on his head a triple tray, and each tray bears a dozen basins of curds. Whatever our nationality we all rush to buy "giaourti." The trays are emptied almost as soon as he appears.

The world here is more magnificently staged and dressed than in a theatre. There is hardly a black coat to be seen. The Cretans are still proud of their national costume; their hanging breeches, and waistcoats with converging lines of buttons. They carry themselves magnificently, with a slight swagger that sets the dark blue drapery swinging and displays broad shoulders and slim hips. Round the thin Cretan waist a thick red or purple sash is wound. The countrymen wear top-boots, black or yellow, according to the season; the townsmen prefer a pair of tight stockings in some exquisite rainbow shade of apricot, canary, or green. It is no good hoping to possess such stockings yourself. They are no more to be bought than the rainbow itself. No shop sells them, but "sometimes you find a man who brings them to the town." This was all the information we could gather, and though visiting Candia at all seasons of the year we never saw that swarthy pedlar with his gaudy wares.

In a bird's-eye view of the town this market-place would look like the centre of a colored star, brilliant, clamorous, kaleidoscopic. The rays of the star pierce the side lanes, carrying animation down the "street of the boot-makers," "the street of the tailors," "the street of the hammerers," and so forth. And between the rays are silent blocks of houses, their plaster tinted with beautiful faint old shades of mauve and cream and green; upper stories launched out across the street on crumbling gray timber supports; and windows filled with decaying lattice work. The high, blank walls of these Turkish houses give a prisoned feeling to the lanes. There is neither bright sunlight nor sharp shadow, but a reflected half-light everywhere. In spring a pervasive smell of orange blossom tells of the gardens hidden behind the walls. Occasionally, a Moslem woman in a black veil flits along, like a black bundle, from one door to another. The sombre effect of the street is heightened by her featureless humanity.—"Days in Attica," by Mrs. R. C. Bosanquet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Prepaid Subscription Price to Every Country in the World

One Year....$9.00 Six Months...$5.00
Three Months..$3.00 One Month...$1.10
Single copies 5 cents

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

European: Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
Washington: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
Eastern: 31 East 40th Street, New York City.
Western: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Pacific Coast: 235 Geary Street, San Francisco.
Canadian: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
Australasian: Collins House, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
South African: Guardian Buildings, Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 31 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 521A Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 235 Geary St.
Los Angeles, 629 Van Nuys Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including

The Christian Science Journal,
Christian Science Sentinel,
Der Herold der Christian Science,
Le Héraut de Christian Science,
The Christian Science Quarterly.

October

Clear as the dew it kindles on the spray
Across the shadows of each shelving lawn,
The rising sun, with low and level ray
Scatters the cold, gray phantoms of the dawn.
Like ghosts they flee, like dreams expire
Within the elemental fire
Of our first calm October day.

A day all zenith; the enclosing air,
Like to the lens of a vast telescope,
Shows the enameled globe, which now doth wear
Its gayest motley; every jutting slope
And quiet spire appears both far and near,
Seen through the splendor of the atmosphere. . . .

Beyond the valley lies a ledge
Of rocky pasture and a tier
Of hemlock and of juniper;
And close to the embattled edge,—
Their roots embedded in the stony stairs,—
The aged cedars flaunt their burning wares.

Like banners in a gallery,
They hang above the bright ravine,
Where from the mountains to the sea
The farms and villages are seen,
All clad in twinkling sheen.
—John Jay Chapman.

Weary of Its Own Hypotheses

It seems that science eventually grows weary of its own hypotheses and discards them from time to time quite as readily as it does the conclusions of religion. The nebular hypothesis of La Place was true so long as no one gave it serious thought, or found it in conflict with newer theories; but now it has been modified and practically superseded by a planetessimal theory put forth by Professor Chamberlin. The new hypothesis certainly seems more plausible than the old. It assumes the origin of our planetary system in a hot, gaseous body which, approached by some large or controlling star, threw off from itself protuberances beyond its own controlling gravity. These protuberances of gaseous matter became planetessimals, or scattered particles of a nebula—the common white nebula of the telescope, spiral in form, with an outward rotary motion from left to right, and with a large central mass or sun. The nebulous matter of the spiral was in a finely divided state (as the continuous spectrum implies) and came to that condition probably by a process of cooling. The particles of it, both great and small, revolved in elliptical orbits about the central sun and gradually formed in aggregations or knots along the arms of the spiral, as shown to us by the camera. These knots were the nuclei of planets and it was to them, or to the sun itself, that the remaining diffused and scattered particles of the nebula were eventually added. The mode of addition or accretion was not by simple gravitation but by collision and conjunction in orbital motions. The planetessimals or flying particles had each an elliptical orbit of varying eccentricity about a common centre, and they were all finally gathered in by "the crossing of the elliptical orbits in the course of their inevitable shiftings."

Out of this process the planetessimal hypothesis develops a solar system such as ours, gives consistent views of the requisite distribution of mass and momentum, of the spacing out of the planets, of their directions of rotation, of their variations of mass, of their varying densities, and of other peculiarities. In a sentence it accounts for the formation of the earth by a system of planetessimal accretion instead of postulating a molten liquid world, revolving in space, and gradually cooling from the outside toward the centre.

The theory, therefore, seems to combat the old idea that the earth has an interior of molten fire and that we are living merely on its thin outer crust. It postulates the gradual accretion of planetessimals, the upbuilding of the world by slow additions, and the solidifying of the globe at the centre extending and cooling outwardly as it grew. The internal heat of it—sufficient to mould it into spherical shape—was largely the result of after-compression through gravity. During the growth of the earth, as today, large amounts of heat were carried off by volcanoes. The source of this heat is thought not to lie in the centre of the earth, but in a middle zone where the compression would be mathematically greater.—John C. Van Dyke, "The Mountain."

Regeneration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Master tells us quite specifically, in Matthew, that the essential nature of his mission was not one of destruction,—doing away with aught of reality, which is manifestly impossible, but rather the fulfilling of the law of Spirit, God. This fulfillment was brought about through the demonstrable understanding of that which really is, which was evidenced not only by every statement that he made, but likewise by each and all of his healing works. It must become evident to any sincere seeker after Truth, that these words and works, when viewed in the glorious light which Mrs. Eddy was given to illumine the Bible pages, teach us plainly that the fundamental object of Christianity, and so of Christian Science, which is based absolutely upon the truth contained in the Scriptures, is one of salvation, and so, of regeneration. Since this is so, and since those who would do the works of the Master must be actuated by the same Mind which guided him in all his ways, it can be understood why the worldly-minded are utterly unable to realize the urgent need for a purification of thought,—the relinquishment of those aggressive mental suggestions of the carnal, mortal mind, which ultimate in ignorance, superstition, lust, disease, and death.

This has been beautifully and graphically illustrated for us in the third chapter of John, where we find Nicodemus coming to Christ Jesus in the hours of darkness. Why? Because they seemed to afford him a certain sense of protection from what he must have felt would be the sure denunciation of his fellow members of the Sanhedrim. He was later to learn the futility of this false sense of protection, even as must all, at some time. To him, however, with the desire to heal, to save, and to regenerate, which indeed prompted his every word, Jesus said, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God," and "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." Are not these explicit statements that the realization of the brotherhood of man on earth can only come through the mental purgation in each individual's experience, through a spiritualization of thought by which all may discern here and now, just what John saw, when he wrote, "Behold, I make all things new"?

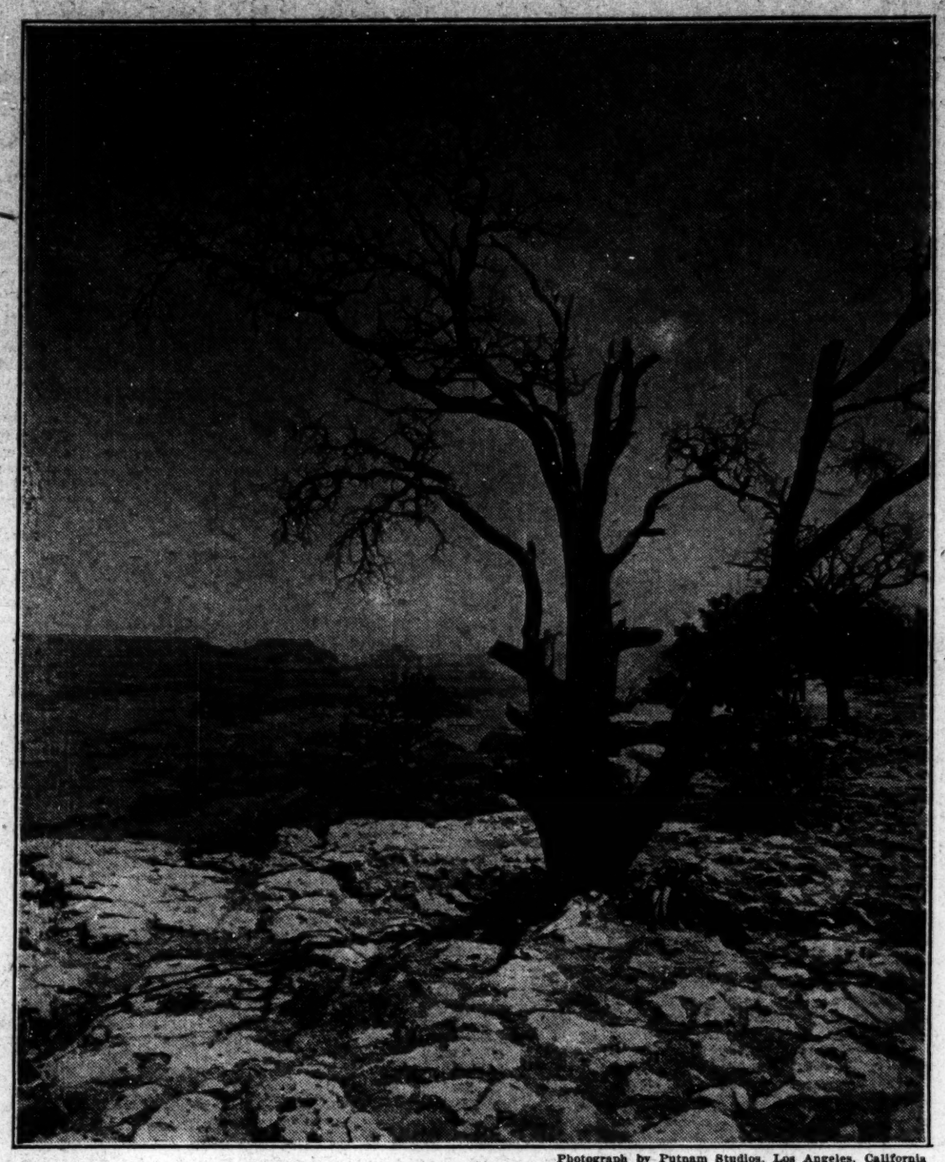
It might quite truthfully be said that there is in general an instinctive and logical desire on the part of men to be made better. Therefore it is somewhat strange that humanity has apparently never ceased to labor for the consummation of this ideal by the old, outworn method which Jesus told us could only result in repeated failures. He never tried to improve evil, neither can we, nor did he try to change matter, and make it like Spirit, for he well knew that Spirit, Mind, God, knows nothing whatever either of evil, or of matter, the medium by which evil seeks to create and recreate its false, suppositional progeny, in imitation of the vast, illimitable creation of Principle.

It is the bringing of this real ideal to light everywhere and the consequent revealing of matter as a supposition which is being taught and demonstrated by the practice of Christian Science. This, however, cannot result from the futile efforts to put "a piece of new cloth unto an old garment," nor "new wine into old bottles; else the bottles break, and the wine runneth out, and the bottles perish." It is this very means to which humanity has been resorting, in spite of the Master's teachings, until the advent of Christian Science restored healing as it was done in the days of the early Christian church.

Christian Science begins by declaring the allness of God, good, and the consequent nothingness of evil and matter. On this sure foundation, Christ, Truth, it does effectively accomplish the regeneration of which the Bible tells us. By its ministrations the sick are healed, the spiritually dead are raised, the leprous are cleansed, and evil is cast out. It therefore makes practical these luminous statements of Paul, "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new," and "But ye have not so learned Christ; If so be that ye have heard him, and have been taught by him, as the truth is in Jesus: That ye put off concerning the former conversation the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts; and be renewed in the spirit of your mind; And that ye put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness."

Everything which Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written, tends to lift humanity from its dream of pleasure and pain in matter, into the sure realm of the one and only Mind, where harmony reigns supreme. Here there is neither sorrow nor suffering. When her writings are understood and practiced, they are potent to bring about a regenerative process, such as was wrought out in the life work of Christ Jesus, as an example for us all. When we follow in his footsteps, we are hastening the day when universal regeneration will be sought for and attained. On page 73 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy, after quoting Matthew xix 28, asks this question, "*What is meant by regeneration?*" This she answers on pages 73 and 74 as follows: "It is the appearing of divine law to human understanding; the spiritualization that comes from spiritual sense in contradistinction to the testimony of the so-called material senses. The phenomena of Spirit in Christian Science, and the divine correspondence of noumenon and phenomenon understood, are here signified. This new-born sense subdues not only the false sense of generation, but the human will, and the unnatural enmity of mortal man toward God. It quickly imparts a new apprehension of the true basis of being, and the spiritual foundation for the affections which enthrone the Son of man in the glory of his Father; and judges, through the stern mandate of Science, all human systems of etiology and teleology."

It was for this that Christ Jesus labored and suffered; that we might here and now learn how to bring about that regenerative process, which must ultimately find expression through the unfoldment of all the promises to be found in the Bible.



Photograph by Putnam Studios, Los Angeles, California

O'Neil's Point, Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Arizona

I Watch the Red Stars Write

[Puget Sound.]

His crimson sword the dying sun lets fall
Across the sea, and all the water glows
With sudden splendor—one great flaming rose
The peaks burst into bloom; each icy wall
Is bathed in fire; each fir, green-robed and tall,
Is now a golden tower; a cool wind blows
From off the chaste Olympics' shadowed snows.
Far, far away a loon's long, quavering call
Sounds faintly in the restful twilight air.
The sweet dusk deepens and majestic night—
Mother of dreams and sleep—sinks silently
Upon the land; the tide steals in, and where
The ripples dance I watch the red stars write
In fiery lines. . . .
—Herbert Bashford.

When a Man Wants a Boat

We left Gorunna in a hooker managed by two men, and sailed north to another district of the Galway coast. Soon after we started the wind fell, and we lay almost becalmed in a curious bay so filled with islands that one could hardly distinguish the channel that led to the open sea. For some time we drifted slowly between Dinish Island and Illaunearach, a stony mound inhabited by three families only. Then our pace became so slow that the boatman got out a couple of long sweeps and began rowing heavily, . . . on every side one saw the same smoky blue sea and sky, with grey islands and mountains beyond them, and in one place a ridge of yellow rocks touched by a single ray of sunlight. Two or three pook-awns—lateen-rigged boats, said to be of Spanish origin—could be seen about a mile ahead of us sailing easily across our bows, where some opening in the islands made a draught from the east. In half an hour our own sails filled, and the boatman stopped rowing and began to talk to us. One of them gave us many particulars about the price of hookers and their nets, and the system adopted by the local boat-builders who work for the poorer fishermen in the neighborhood.

"When a man wants a boat," he said, "he buys the timber from a man in Galway and gets it brought up here in a hooker. Then he gets a carpenter to come to his house and build it in some place convenient to the sea. The whole time the carpenter will be working at it the other man must support him. . . . Then he must stand around while he is working, holding boards and handing nails, and if he doesn't do it smart enough you'll hear the carpenter scolding him and making a row. A carpenter like that will be six weeks or two months, maybe, building a boat, and he will get two pounds for his work when he is done. The wood and everything you need for a fifteen-foot boat will cost four pounds, or beyond it, so a boat like that is a dear thing for a poor man."

We asked him about the boats that had been made by the local boatwrights for the Congested Districts Board.

"There were some made in Lettermullan," he said, "and beyond in an island west of where you're going today there is an old man who has been building boats for thirty years, and he could tell you all about them."

Meanwhile we had been sailing quickly, and were near the north shore of the bay. The tide had gone so far out while we were becalmed that it was not possible to get in alongside the pier, so the man steered for a ledge of rock further out, where it was possible to land. As we were going in an anchor was dropped, and then when we were close to the rocks the men checked the boat by straining on the rope, and brought us to the shore with a great deal of nicety.

Not long afterwards we made our way to see the old carpenter the boatman had told us of, and found him busy with two or three other men caulking the bottom of a boat that was propped up on one side. As we came towards them along the low island shore the scene reminded one curiously of some old picture of Noah building the Ark. The old man himself was rather remarkable in appearance, with strongly formed features, and an extraordinarily hairy chest showing through the open neck of his shirt. He told us that he had made several nobbies for the Board, and showed us an arrangement that had been supplied for steaming the heavy timber needed for boats of this class.

"At the present time," he said, "I am making our own boats again, and the fifteen-foot boats the people do use here have light timber, and we don't need to trouble steaming them at all. I get eight pounds for a boat when I buy the timber myself, and fit her out ready for the sea. But I am working for poor men, and it is often three years before I will be paid the full price of a boat I'm after making."—"In Wicklow, West Kerry, and Connemara," John M. Synge.

Three Indian Words of Lincoln's

John Hay, while assistant secretary to President Lincoln, wrote in his diary this anecdote of him, as given in "The Life of John Hay" by William Roscoe Thayer: "Three Indians of the Pottawatomies called today upon their Great Father. The President amused them greatly by airing the two or three Indian words he knew. I was amused by his awkward efforts to make himself understood by speaking bad English; e.g., 'Where live now? When go back Iowa?'"

Early Explorers of the Grand Canyon

. . . As far back as the sixteenth century, Arizona inspired Spanish pens to write of its wonders. Coronado and his conquistadores passed through the valley of the San Pedro and over the mountain to the far-famed "Seven Cities of Cibola." Then Ensign Tovar was sent over the desert to the "Province of Tusayan," the villages of the Hopi, with seventeen horsemen and three or four foot soldiers. . . .

While with the Hopis Tovar learned of a large and wonderful river, and he sent one of his captains, Cardenas, to find out all about it. Thus the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River was discovered, and here is what the historian says of the expedition:

"After they had gone about twenty days they came to the banks of the river, which seemed to be more than three or four leagues above the stream which flowed between them. This country was elevated and full of low twisted pines, very cold, and lying open toward the north, so that, this being the warm season, no one could live there on account of the cold. They spent three days on this bank looking for a passage down to the river which looked from above as if the water was six feet across, although the Indians said it was half a league wide. It was impossible to descend, for after these three days Captain Melgosa and one Juan Caleras and another companion, who were the three lightest and most agile men, made an attempt to go down at the least difficult place, and went down until those who were above were unable to keep sight of them. They returned about four o'clock in the afternoon, not having succeeded in reaching the bottom on account of the great difficulties which they found, because what seemed to be easy from above was not so, but instead very hard and difficult. They said that they had been down about a third of the way and that from what they saw they thought the Indians had given the width correctly. Those who stayed above had estimated that some huge rocks on the sides of the cliffs seemed to be about as tall as a man, but those who went down swore that when they reached these rocks they were bigger than the great tower of Seville. They did not go farther up the river, because they could not get water. Before this they had had to go a league or two inland every day late in the evening in order to find water, and the guides said that if they should go four days farther it would not be possible to go on because there was no water within three or four days, for when they travel across this region themselves they take with them women loaded with water in gourds, and bury the gourds of water along the way, to use when they return, and besides this, they travel in one day over what it takes us two days to accomplish."—"Arizona, the Wonderful," George Wharton James.

Thackeray the Best of Audiences

My father was a very young man when he first knew the Kemble family. In 1832 he himself was twenty-one, a couple of years younger than Mrs. Fanny Kemble, who was born in 1809. The mentions of the Kembles in a diary which he kept about that time are very constant. "Called at Kemble's." "Walked with Kemble in the Park. (Kemble was John Mitchell Kemble, Mrs. Fanny Kemble's brother.) We met the Duke, looking like an old hero." "Breakfasted with Kemble; went to see the rehearsal of the Easter piece at Covent Garden, with Farley in his glory." Again: "Called at Kemble's. He read me some very beautiful verses by Tennyson." On another occasion my father speaks of seeing "Miss Tot, a very nice girl. Madam not visible"; and again of "Miss Fanny still in Paris. . . ."

It was in the year 1851, or thereabouts, that my own scraps of recollections begin and that I remember walking with my father along the High Street at Southampton; and somewhere near the archway he turned (taking us with him) into the old Assembly Rooms, where I heard for the first and only time in my life a Shakespearian Reading by Mrs. Fanny Kemble. I think it was the first time I ever saw her. She came in with a stiff and stately genuflexion to the audience, took her seat at the little table prepared for her upon which she laid her open book, and immediately began to read. My sister and I sat on either side of our father. He followed every word with attention; I cannot even make sure of the play after all these years, but Falstaff was in it, and with a rout and a shout a jolly company burst in.

Suddenly the lady's voice rose, with some generous cheery chord of glorious fun and jollity. I can hear the echo still and see her action as she pointed outwards with both open hands, and my father with a start, bursting into sympathising laughter and plaudit and crying "Bravo! Bravo!" and then again he sat back listening and looking approvingly through his spectacles. As we came away he once more broke into praise. "Don't you see how admirably she forgets herself?" he said; "how she flings herself into it all? how finely she feels it?" My father was that best of audiences, a born critic and yet an enthusiast; and to the last he could throw himself into the passing mood, into the spirit of the moment, while at the same time he knew what he was admiring, and why he admired.—"From Friend to Friend," by Lady Ritchie.

One Single Positive

One single positive weighs more,
You know, than negatives a score.
—Prior.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth $3.00

Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper 3.00

Morocco, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper...3.50

Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition).....4.00

Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper) 5.00

Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) 6.00

Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Warren's India Bible paper) 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth $3.50
Morocco, pocket edition.... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth $3.50
Morocco, pocket edition.... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston, should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1921

EDITORIALS

Coming In by the Side Door

OUT of a Cabinet meeting in Washington comes the intimation that President Harding may find it necessary to recommend additional laws restricting immigration. It has been known all along that the proportional restrictions now in effect were regarded rather in the light of emergency legislation, and that a more comprehensive law would probably be proposed after the officers of the present Administration had had time to study the situation with a view to forming a permanent immigration policy. But the developments at the Cabinet meeting indicate some need of more law immediately, without waiting for a permanent policy to be worked out. The new law is giving a good account of itself, as far as it goes. It is really restricting. In fact, it is fulfilling its intended purposes so well that unscrupulous immigrants and their friends in the United States are resorting to various devices for circumventing it. These devices are expected to furnish the incentive for a law that will stop the holes left open by the law already in force.

One of these openings is Mexico. The present law places restrictions upon immigrants into the United States from European countries. It places no special check upon any who come across the border from Mexico or Canada. And it determines the country of origin of any newcomer not by his place of nativity but by the place whence he took his departure for the United States. Wherefore it appears that the present law no sooner began to effect a real restriction of the incoming throngs from Europe than certain elements in this throng discovered that a European who should proceed first to Mexico would straightway become a Mexican, so far as the United States restrictions were concerned. Failing to secure admittance at the main entrance, they went around to the side door. That many of them found conditions easier there is to be inferred from the statement that it was the details of certain "tricks by which immigrants are being brought in," as presented by the Secretary of Labor, which turned the attention of the Cabinet meeting to Mexico and suggested the need of more law.

Other indications that certain classes of immigrants have been making their appearance in Mexico in increasing numbers since the beginning of summer have not been lacking. In the same week of July in which the Jewish Telegraphic Agency sent out the news that the Polish Government had stopped all immigration into Poland, the president of the B'nai B'rith in Chicago received information that a committee of that order had been working in Mexico for nearly a month "in behalf of Jewish immigrants who have landed there," and that plans for aid had been formulated at a meeting which the committee believed to be the first in the history of Mexico "where Jew met as a Jew." Immigrants then present in Mexico were later addressed and were advised "as to the most recent laws on the subject and warned against any attempt to enter the United States contrary to law." That numbers of them failed to heed this warning, nevertheless, is apparent from the publication, toward the end of the month, of the news that the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, acting upon the suggestion of the United States Secretary of Labor, Mr. Davis, had sent a commission to Mexico, whereof "the chief purpose will be to put an end to the illegal entry of immigrants into the United States." Subsequently Jewish immigrants were deposited in Cuba, by European steamers, in such numbers that the Jewish community there, being overburdened with them, successfully besought the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society for the same sort of assistance that had been already provided in the case of Mexico.

Fairly obvious, therefore, are two facts. One is, that the widespread exclusion of Jewish refugees from certain parts of Europe has been developing a tremendous inward pressure upon the United States, not only directly, as was anticipated, but also by indirect and unexpected ways. The other fact is that the United States Secretary of Labor has been aware of this indirect pressure, has been doing something to meet it, and has now gone so far as to bring the matter to the attention of President Harding. That such a pressure here should make itself felt is not at all surprising, in view of the extent of the exclusion policy that became effective in countries that had maintained a large Jewish population up to the beginning of summer. Poland, Rumania, and even Palestine all closed their doors to refugees at about that time. Ukrainia and other Russian provinces were deporting them. The magnitude of the movement was further marked by the news, late in May, that the Committee of Jewish Delegations in Paris was negotiating approaches to the governments of Canada, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, with a view to introducing large numbers of Jewish immigrants into those countries.

But the surprising thing in this situation is that a leading Jewish periodical in New York has now made Secretary Davis' activity in connection with the enforcement of the immigration law for the United States the excuse for bitterly attacking him in its editorial columns! A strange anomaly is provided when the same publication that appears to favor the sending of a Jewish commission to Mexico to prevent the United States immigration law from being broken attacks the United States Secretary of Labor as an official "misfit," because of his efforts to uphold that law. Apparently the secretary's declaration of his intention to stand by the law, in spite of his knowledge that "many pitiful stories of hardships worked by the law are being circulated with the intention of discrediting the law," was the specific cause of the attack, for he is accused of having lost every vestige of human feeling in failing to have seen that the immigration law was "a discredit to our country," and he is advised to "seek other fields for a vocation and leave the secretaryship to some one who possesses a heart which rests in the right place." Evidently there has been, in some quarters, a belief that the Secretary of Labor could uphold the law properly only by holding it high enough for certain favored individuals, now and then, to slip in under it.

Fortunately for the country, Mr. Davis has had another and a fairer conception of his duty to the law. It is well to have his attitude toward it generally understood and supported; well, also, to have it generally understood that the evasions which he has been discovering have been brought to the attention of the other administrative heads at Washington. If they conclude that new legislation is needed for making the intended restriction of immigration complete, it should be forthcoming.

Labor Unrest in France

ALTHOUGH the wave of renewed unrest which has swept over the French Labor world, during the past few weeks, is due primarily to the effort being made by employers in all directions to reduce wages, there are other and very important contributory causes. The French workman, like the workman in many other countries, is fighting wage reduction every inch of the way, but there can be little doubt that this strong resistance is to be attributed to a determination to prevent any undue reductions rather than to prevent any reductions at all. The French workman is coming to see that the highly artificial standards maintained during the war and since the armistice cannot be maintained indefinitely, and that no general revival of industry is possible until wages, like the cost of commodities, and like many other things, are placed on a more equitable basis. He is quite content to accept the dictum that lower wages mean a lower cost of living, but he is unwilling to make the first move. Before he will consent to a reduction of wage, he desires to see the cost of living actually reduced.

Now if the whole industrial game were being played with integrity by all the parties concerned there might be something unjust in this demand. If high wages and a high cost of living really form, as they are supposed to form, a vicious circle, then it might be claimed that a reduction in wages, being the move more readily achieved, should be the first to be made. The fact is, however, that French industry is still to a large extent characterized by a curiously mean form of profiteering. France, like many other countries in Europe, has suffered considerably by the drought of last summer, but it is well known that she has not suffered to anything like the extent claimed by the manufacturers and merchants, who desire an excuse to lift the prices of commodities still higher, or at any rate to prevent a reduction. The harvest has been by no means bad, and even vegetables, it is stated, have not suffered unduly. Nevertheless, the pretext of the drought has been sufficient to advance very seriously the cost of meat and comestibles of all kinds. The result is that those workmen who some time ago agreed to a reduction of wages, on the ground that the cost of living had fallen and would fall still further, now find themselves with a lower wage and a higher expenditure. It is, moreover, undoubtedly the case that although prices have come down, to a certain extent, they are still quite abnormally high, on an average about three times as high as they were in months immediately preceding the outbreak of the war, in 1914. The upward movement which has now again set in, combined with the experiences of the past few months, has strengthened the determination of such organizations as the Confédération Générale du Travail to take a strong stand on the matter, and to appeal to its members to resist wage reduction as "a crime against the working classes and against the nation."

What is needed, of course, all around, is a more statesmanlike, a more farseeing, policy. With the State trying to save itself by a policy of protection so excessive that other states simply decline to enter into any economic accords; with employers trying to save themselves by profiteering in prices, and Labor trying to save itself by profiteering in wages, any real settlement of the problem is out of the question. In France, as elsewhere, the great need is frank single-minded cooperation amongst all the parties to industry. Without it, little or nothing can be done, but with its aid there is little or nothing that cannot be done.

Enlarging the Conference

IT IS to be noted that the participation in the Washington Conference on Pacific and Far Eastern questions, to which Belgium, the Netherlands, and Portugal have just received invitations through the State Department of the United States, does not include participation in the discussions that will have to do directly with the limitation of armaments. That subject will be dealt with by the five "principal allied and associated powers" of the war period, as originally contemplated by President Harding's proposals. Thus the general plan of the Conference will be unaltered by the admission of new participants. The main subject will be left to the deliberations of the five nations who are commonly reputed to have the biggest stake in armaments, but, in the discussion of those questions of territory or influence which require to be safely disposed of before the problem of limiting armaments can be approached understandingly, every nation that has a direct territorial or financial obligation in the Pacific will have a voice.

Belgium's concern in the Pacific is financial rather than territorial. She has no possessions or leases there, but Belgian capital has gone heavily into railway and other concessions, and has been combined with that from other countries, in developing the natural resources of China and giving an impulse to industries there. Possibly, also, her inclusion may be taken as some recognition of her peculiar association with the principal powers in the war. Territorial interest obviously accounts for the inclusion of the Netherlands, since the Dutch East Indies constitute the largest and most important insular groups amid the maze of Pacific trade routes. The larger part of that multitude of islands, spotting the map far out into the ocean southward and eastward from the tip of the Malay peninsula and Indo-China, is Dutch. The interest of Portugal is of the same sort, though infinitesimal by comparison. Portuguese possessions include little or nothing outside of the District of Timor and the Province of Macao. Timor comprises the easterly half of the island of the same name, and a much smaller island lying just off its coast. The two are surrounded by Dutch holdings. Macao is an island just large enough to support a port city, close to the mainland of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, opposite the British port of Hong Kong. Thus if is apparent that the Dutch and Portuguese holdings are of such a nature that their representatives could hardly have been omitted from the list of conferees, if those of Belgium, with only a financial interest at stake, were to be included.

This enlargement of the Conference is pretty sure to make for those "common understandings with respect to matters which have been and are of international concern" which the gathering is intended to promote. Whether or not there is good reason for the supposition that the presence of more than the original six nations at the session for the discussion of the limitation of armaments would be likely to retard progress in that direction, there can hardly be any doubt about the feasibility of having the Pacific questions discussed in the presence of those nations whose interests will be actually at stake in the discussions. Any other course would be equivalent to proceeding without all available information, and thus would itself be a cause of disturbance.

Persia

THE letter which Sir Percy Sykes addressed to The Times of London, a few days ago, in regard to the present situation in Persia, must be regarded as seriously disquieting. For years past, it is true, Persia has been threatening collapse without actually collapsing, and national bankruptcy without actually becoming bankrupt, but it is just here that the chief danger of the situation lies. The cry of Wolf! has been made so often, without cause, that today, when there is cause, urgent and pressing, the cry is almost unheeded. Sir Percy Sykes, the man who saved Persia from the German and the Turk, during the war, and from the brigandage of her own chieftains, since the armistice, certainly knows whereof he speaks. No one, moreover, who knows anything of the task which faced Sir Percy when he landed at Bundar Abbas, in the spring of 1916, and of the brilliant way in which he carried it through to successful completion, could ever accuse him of being inclined to take a pessimistic view of things. Yet Sir Percy today gives it, in effect, as his reasoned judgment that, unless a great change comes over the face of things, Persia "will become bankrupt and fall a prey to anarchy." While the friends of Persia, he declares, will not abandon hope, seldom has the outlook been as gloomy as at present.

The chief problem is the difficulty of accurately gauging the influences which are really at work. No one accustomed to the study of Persian affairs would be inclined, for a moment, to accept the various developments at their face value. When Persia, under the leadership of Seyyid-ed-Din, repudiated the Anglo-Persian agreement, last February, and explained this act as "in no way due to any hostility to Great Britain, but merely as an affirmation of sovereign rights," no one acquainted with the situation took the statement seriously. Seyyid-ed-Din, however, on his first assumption of office, after overthrowing the Sipahdar Azam's Cabinet, with the help of Persian Cossacks from Resht, displayed what appeared to be an honest desire to purge the Administration of abuses and to formulate wise plans for national rehabilitation. The British Government, therefore, always eager to support any movement which promised results in this direction, took no exception to the acts of the new régime, but contented itself with recalling all British officers in Persia engaged in reorganizing the Persian Army, and with suspending the plans which were being formulated for making a loan to the government at Teheran.

Since then, matters have certainly gone from bad to worse. Whatever might have been the outcome had Seyyid-ed-Din remained in office, it is impossible to say, but he went the way of many predecessors, early in July, and, shortly afterward, it became known that the Persian Government had not only confirmed the policy of a definite break with Great Britain, but had entered into a formal agreement with Moscow, and, for better or for worse, had thrown in its lot with the Bolsheviki.

What exactly this means it is difficult to estimate. Such news as there is from the mid East, today, is full of rumors, in which the Kemalist, the Bolshevik, and the Persian brigand figure prominently, and in which the new kingdom of Irak is presented as the chief point of attack. However this may be, it is certain that the Russia of the Soviet, like the Russia of the tzars, is having very much her own way in Persia, and that Persia, now that she has repudiated Great Britain, and disbanded her only effective fighting force as organized by Sir Percy Sykes, is powerless to resist aggression either from without or from within.

Education in Egypt

THE report of the Cadre Commission, appointed some time ago to reorganize the conditions of employment in the Egyptian Government, serves to draw attention once again to the backward state of education in the country. Although those familiar with actual conditions in Egypt will not be inclined to be unduly censorious on this matter, where the British Government is concerned, the fact remains that the progress of education, since the commencement of the British occupation, some thirty-nine years ago, has been peculiarly slow. Only 8 per cent of the population over 5 years of age were able to read in 1917, as against 6 per cent in 1907.

The chief handicap on progress is, and has been all along, the very warped idea entertained by the Egyptians themselves as to what education means. To the native Egyptian, uninstructed in western methods, education consists in committing to memory long passages of literature, in Arabic, the meaning of which it is not at all necessary for him to understand. This system may still be found in full force in any village kuttab or elementary school, and, as a consequence, the Egyptian naturally develops a peculiar aptitude for securing a parrot-like acquaintance with almost any subject at all capable of being approached in this way. As to western education, its chief, if not its only value, in the eyes of the Egyptian, is the fact that a certain measure of it is necessary to secure government employment, and government employment, in Egypt as in several other eastern countries, is the chief goal of the "educated classes." The passport to this employment is the educational certificate, whether primary or secondary, and on the obtaining of this certificate the Egyptian student concentrates all his efforts, exploiting to the full his natural ability to learn by rote, and regarding as so much waste of time any attempt to secure education for its own sake.

In these circumstances, it is satisfactory to find that the Minister of Education, in a recent statement, strongly condemned the present examination system. A system, he declared, which makes certain examinations of a not very advanced nature the be-all and end-all of a student's scholastic career tends to produce rigidity in form "and to foster memory rather than brain." "I am convinced," the minister added, "that no great improvement can be realized in the quality of students issuing from the secondary schools until the overwhelming importance of these public examinations is reduced. This cannot, however, be achieved so long as they remain the basis of admissibility into government service."

It is regrettable that, in spite of this strong condemnation, supported as it was by the Cadre Commission report, the Council of Ministers should have refused to abolish the certificate. Evidence, however, is not lacking that educated Egyptians, both inside and outside official circles, are beginning to appreciate the futility of the present system, and to recognize that without a government service, to look no further afield, trained on broad lines, anything in the nature of unaided self-government in Egypt must be rendered impossible. A significant proof of these changing views is seen in the new regulations by which a special recruiting commission is being formed to control all new appointments, and to organize examinations which will "constitute a test of intelligence and reasoning power as well as of memory."

Editorial Notes

WHILE the Australian Government has seemingly made out a good case for its administration in Papua and Rabaul, the recent press controversy arising from criticisms by Mr. T. J. McMahon, F. R. G. S., should indicate to thoughtful Australians the importance of taking a leaf out of the methods of the British Indian Civil Service. Specially trained men are needed who understand the peculiar problems of the huge tropical territory in the care of the Commonwealth. There is indeed much to be said for Mr. J. G. Latham's advocacy of the establishment of a college of the Orient in an Australian university, in which men could be trained in the languages and usages of the districts they will be called upon to administer. The right of Australia and of the sister dominion, New Zealand, to be accounted nations must rest in part upon their adequate conception of national responsibilities, and both Australia and New Zealand have opportunities of proof at hand, the one in German New Guinea and the other in Samoa.

UNDER the scheme for dividing British railways into four main groups, new names have to be sought for these divisions. For the western group the title of the Great Western Railway has been decided on, but there seems some difficulty in settling what the others shall be. Great Northern, Great Eastern, Great Southern, would seem to be the simplest way out of the difficulty, but possibly the London and North-Western, the premier line in the country, and the Midland would object to being thus obliterated. Yet other lines, of lesser importance, have disappeared as regards their name. The Manchester and Milford, which ran a few miles and had no connection with either town, has gone; so, too, has the "postage stamp" railway in Warwickshire, so called because its service covered as much space as a postage stamp in Bradshaw. Simplicity is the order of the day on British railways, and no good end is served by retaining a name just because it dates from the days of Stephenson.

THERE is a curious situation of contrasts presented on the immigration question between the United States and Australia. While the Republic is getting too many immigrants, the Commonwealth is getting too few. Australia is going begging for a larger white population, because she feels that without it she has to face a serious Asiatic problem, while the United States is turning shiploads of Europeans back each month because they exceed the monthly quota allowed for each nationality, which has been established as a margin of safety. Perhaps this rule of the quota may be Australia's opportunity. In her present drive for white citizens, then, why does she not endeavor to draw on the excess populations flocking to these American shores? Her task would, of course, be an uphill one. It would not be easy to turn the tide her way. America is near to Europe: Australia is at the other "end" of the earth. America is crowded with the friends and relatives of the incoming masses, while Australia is an unknown and uncertain quantity to them. But in spite of these obstacles, perhaps the place for Australia's agents is in the ports of Europe where the would-be Argonauts embark.

MR. GHANDI is not the first to feel that a return to the simple life will bring about the millennium. His way of persuading his followers that liberty will be obtained as soon as all India takes to spinning and wears handspun garments only, was to display a giant spinning wheel, drawn by two bulls in the streets of Delhi, and then personally making a bonfire of an enormous heap of garments made of "foreign" cloth. The charkha, to give the spinning-wheel its native name, might almost be taken as a symbol of discontent, so often, east as well as west, has it expressed the desire to turn back from the beaten path of civilization.